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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH APRIL.

BISHOP ANDREWS delivered an interesting lecture at Cleveland on "popular misconceptions of the Bible." We reproduce seven points, which he elaborated: 1 We have not the original language of the Bible; 2. The Bible was not written in English; 3. The Bible bears the stamp of the Oriental mind—not metaphysical and speculative, but imaginative, practical, and sensuous; 4. The various books of the Bible show the individual characteristics of the various writers; 5. Many of the precepts of the Bible are local and temporary in their application, and much error has come from mistaking such precepts for universal laws; 6. The form of composition adopted in some parts of the Bible is such, that the assertion of error in particular passages is the means of bringing out the general truth; 7. In general a doctrine is shown to be scriptural, not when some detached passage seems to teach it, but when it can be shown to form a part of the warp and woof of the whole.

WITH REFERENCE to the Lucknow Hindu Widow, who had been sheltered in a mission house for conversion, but who has been restored to her guardian by order of the Judicial Commissioner, on the ground of nonage, the *Pioneer* states that Lord Kinaird, Lord Lawrence, Sir William Muir, and Mr. Seton Karr have been busying themselves about the matter, and, forming themselves into a deputation, waited on Lord Salisbury at the India Office. They thought the widow was given up too easily. His Lordship promised to give the widow his earnest attention.

ACCORDING to the above journal the Russians never forgave Captain Burnaby his ride to Khiva, and when they heard he was with the retreating army of Suleiman Pasha, they set a price upon his head, which was valued at a little over £100. In delicate diplomatic phraseology they announced that 1,000 roubles would be paid "for evidence of his death," but no one claimed the reward. So Captain Burnaby escaped.

THE PIONEER states that the High Court of the N. W. P. has been calling attention of the Law Member to several defects in the new Civil Procedure Code. Our contemporary says: "We believe we are only embodying the general wish of all classes whose fate it is to understand, expound, or apply this unlucky enactment, when we say that the sooner the legal member introduces an amending Act to supply its deficiencies, remove redundancies, and illumine its dark places of confusion and entanglement, the better will it be for his own reputation, the credit of the Legislative Department, and the general administration of our civil courts." This is the fruit of hasty legislation. The Code was passed in haste simply because Sir Arthur Hobhouse was about to leave the country, and there was a wish to have his name associated with the Act.

REFERRING to the Macdonald-Phillips case a Simla correspondent writes:

"The circumstances of the case between Messrs. Phillips and Macdonald disclose facts to which I would casually refer. I allude to the want of accommodation for the public in all our mofussil courts of justice. In many there is not even a chair or a bench for pleaders, attorneys, and their clients, as appears to have been the case at Sewan. In some courts the public are excluded altogether. In the Simla courts there is a chair and perhaps a stool or a box where the public can sit, in the Umballa Commissioner's court while at Kussowlie there is no accommodation; indeed, all but those concerned in the case under trial are bundled down into a damp godown underneath, where pleaders, attorneys, clients, witnesses, &c., are all obliged to wait hours before their turn comes to be heard. This state of things appears disgraceful. Why should not there be accommodation for at least a dozen persons, beside those concerned in the case?"

The Katcherri houses of some of our Munsifs are no better than cow-sheds.

SIR LOUIS MALLET is the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. The *Home News* in a sketch of his career thus enunciates the principles entertained by Sir Louis regarding the administration of India:

"The general views which Sir Louis Mallet holds on Indian affairs may be defined with tolerable clearness. He belongs, it may be said, to that school of Indian statesmen with which the names of the Stracheys are indentified, and the members of which consider that if India is not to be governed according to English ideas, one of the chief reasons for England's Empire in India disappears. Believing that the great principles of economical science are universal, Sir Louis Mallet would insist on their application to India, and has no sympathy with those who advocate the expediency of "taking people as you find them." Neither has he any more sympathy with the propaganda of those doctrinaires, pure and simple, who propose to remove all causes of native discontent, and to elaborate a perpetual panacea for Indian famines on *à priori* principles. As Sir Louis Mallet has more than once pointed out those reformers who, like Sir Arthur Cotton, declare that famines are preventible by colossal works of irrigation, and that it is the duty of the Government to undertake these, ignore the conditions under which all public works in India are performed—forget that no Government in the world would be equal to their performance, least of all the Government of India, where the officials change in the different localities every three years, where it can seldom or never happen that the official who executes the work is the same as he who has prepared the estimate, and where the permanent fixing of responsibility is next to impossible. This perpetual cry for Government works, Sir Louis Mallet might perhaps feel disposed to think, is in a great degree the result of the fact that extension of public works means more lucrative occupation to the daily-growing class of Englishmen who seek their careers and make their fortunes as servants of the Crown in India. According to Sir Louis Mallet's ideas, the necessary precautions against famine should be taken by the natives themselves. Governed as they at present are, this is, of course, out of the question; but why not govern them so that it is out of the question no longer? Why not instead of a system of land tenure which varying greatly in different parts of India, is more or less defective in all, give them a system which should bring with it prosperity and plenty? At the root of Indian famine lies the poverty of the Indian people. This poverty will not—according to Sir Louis Mallet's notions—be relieved till the occupiers of the soil are permitted to appropriate the margin of increment till, in fact, they have more inducement than at present to bring the land up to the highest pitch of productive power. Meanwhile Sir Louis Mallet would assist the natives with considerable loans, would make their way easy for them in all respects, but would do nothing which in his opinion they ought to do for themselves, and which it is outside the legitimate function of any Government to attempt for them."

Sir Louis Mallet's sympathy with Manchester is a source of danger to India.

TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL.

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE reproduces the following from Mr. Lyall's report on the Mayo College at Ajmere:

"The progress of the pupils who attended the College during the past year is, on the whole, promising. Mr. Laing, who joined his appointment as Head Master in August last, has succeeded in gaining the respect and affection of the boys, and in pushing on their studies. Major St. John, however, considers that the moral improvement throughout the College has been more remarkable than the mental. The boys are taking to English sports with considerable zest, and are beginning to associate with one another which at first they did not; their physique has improved under the influence of regular exercise, their health and their conduct out of school has been good, *though they do not take readily either to book learning or school discipline.*"

If the College serves only as a play-ground for the young princes, it may as well be done away with. The object of Lord Mayo was to give proper education to these princes and to qualify them for their future responsibilities. But it would seem that they have all play, and hardly any work.

THE STAGE has at last found a Bishop to support it. "It is," says the Bishop of Melbourne, "some times asked whether St. Paul would have shown himself at a theatre. No, certainly not at heathen theatres, where the performances were usually connected with heathen worship. But if the question be whether he would have attended a well-conducted theatre in a Christian land, to witness a high-toned performance, then it might as well be asked whether St. Paul would have attended a cricket match, a chess tournament, or a spelling bee. In his circumstances it is very unlikely that he would; but it is equally certain that he would have called none of them unlawful. Amusement is necessary for young people, and it would be equally unreasonable to forbid our boys to play at cricket, and to require grave divines either to join their sport or condemn it." His ultimate conclusion is that what is wanted is "to make the drama what it should be—the handmaid of religion and morality."

THE LONDON EXAMINER makes the following edifying remarks on the marriage question:

"We, for our part, should welcome any measure altering the absurd Table of Affinities by which the English marriage law is at present regulated. If, a man may marry his deceased wife's sister, why should he not—to follow the Table of Affinities from its beginning to its end—be also at liberty to marry his grand-father's widow, such widow not, of course, being his actual grand-mother? What possible objection can there be to his marrying the widow of his wife's grand-father, not being actually his wife's grand-mother? Why, to descend a step lower in the family tree, should he not be allowed to marry the widow of his father's brother? She is his aunt by marriage, and is so far a relation to him; but there is no consanguinity, and if we are to consider the interests of the children, we may surely presume that a grand-aunt would make fully as kind and cordial a stepmother as an aunt in the ordinary degree. Why, too, should not a man marry the widow of his uncle by the mother's side, or the sister of his wife's father or mother, or his wife's mother? Indeed, the arguments for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister seem to us to apply with still more irresistible force to the legalisation of marriage with the deceased wife's mother. If a man is to marry his deceased wife's sister, why on earth should he not marry his mother-in-law? Mother, as a rule, loves daughter more than sister sister; and if there is more person than another who would look after and protect orphan children it is surely their own grandmother. It is unnecessary that we should follow the table through all its details, or ask why a man who has married a widow with daughters, should not, on her death, marry her daughter by a previous husband, or why he should not marry his wife's son's daughter, or his wife's sister's daughter.

What next and next?

THE FAMINE DEFALCATIONS committed in Madras have been so serious that the Government of India has engaged a special officer to investigate the accounts.

IT IS STATED that there is disaffection in the Native State of Cambay, because the Nawab has consented to close the salt-pans in deference to the British salt system.

IN A LECTURE given sometime ago by Sir Madhava Rao, he says, speaking of Travancore, that snakes are much respected there. Respectable Natives deem it a duty to set apart a cool patch in their garden for the comfortable residence of snakes, and, he added, that this was carried to such an extent that in many title deeds the snakes were conveyed, with the rest of the estate, to the purchaser.

THE JOINT-MAGISTRATE of Hooghly has passed final orders in the case in which Thomas Simmons, an employe of the East Indian Railway Company, was charged with having indecently assaulted a Miss Furness, who was a passenger by the down train on the morning of the 19th ultimo. The defendant was found guilty of indecent assault, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if paid was ordered to be made over to the East Indian Railway Company to compensate them for the costs of the prosecution. The fine was paid.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL.

THE FOLLOWING are the particulars of the life and career of the new Indian Minister: The Right Hon'ble Gathorne Hardy is son of John Hardy Esq., who was member for Bradford. He was born on 1st October, 1814, and educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. Mr. Hardy was one of the members for Leominster from 1856 till July, 1865, when he was elected for the University of Oxford, after an exciting contest, Mr. Gladstone being his opponent. In 1858 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second administration; on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866, he became President of the Poor Law Board, and on the resignation of Mr. Walpole in May, 1867, Secretary of the State for the Home Department, which office he held till December. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration in February, 1874, Mr. Hardy was nominated Secretary of State for War, and is now Secretary of State for India with the title of Lord Staplehurst.

MISS SARA BRUCE has under her will left a handsome bequest for an institution for the benefit of Eurasian children in Calcutta. Her personal estate was sworn under £60,000. The testatrix, after giving some small pecuniary legacies to several friends, gives to her executors certain specific funds, stocks, and securities, amounting in the aggregate in value to between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*; and after directing the payment out of the income thereof of two annuities and bequeathing the residue of the income thereof to her sister, Mary Ann Bruce, for her life, then gives the whole of the said stocks, funds, and securities to the Secretary of State for India for the time being in Council, for or towards the foundation and endowment of an institution at Calcutta, or at any place within fifty miles thereof for the education and maintenance of half-caste or Eurasian female children, whether legitimate or otherwise, and in particular orphans and those deserted by their parents, such children to be admitted only between the ages of five and ten years and to be maintained until they can be provided for in some respectable and useful station in life.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* gives circulation to the following scandal: "I am sorry to hear that Mr. George Cruickshanks, the artist, has by his will perpetrated an injustice to his wife of a very serious character. Mr. Cruickshanks, it appears, became possessed (through his wife) of some valuable property in the Strand, and this property he has by his will left to some six illegitimate children of his, the youngest of whom is only two or three years old, whilst Mr. Cruickshanks himself was at the time of his death an octogenarian!"

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT seems to be getting sceptical of local medical skill. The *Madras Mail* says that the local Government has called for information about the immediate cause of the death of the Administrator-General, the late Mr. John Miller. Medical opinion is said to be divided between typhoid and dropsy; while lay opinion fears that the case was not quite understood. Our contemporary adds: "No official or other enquiry will recall the lamented gentleman to life; but after the apparent miscarriage of medical skill in Lord Hobart's case, the Government are right in requiring to be furnished with exact information regarding the circumstance of the loss by death of their officers."

THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL.

THE EDITORSHIP of "Allen's Indian Mail." For many years previous to the mutiny the *Mail* was conducted by Mr. Thornton, a near kinsman of the historian and writer of the Parliamentary summary in the *Times*. His successor was Mr. James Hutton, who made way, five or six years afterwards, for Major Richardson, the D. L. R. of Anglo-Indian literature. The next editor was Mr. Sidney Blanchard, son of the late Laman Blanchard, and for some time connected with Indian journalism. Then came Captain L. J. Trotter formerly of the 2nd European Fusiliers, a frequent contributor to the old *Agra Messenger* and *Saunders' Magazine for all India*, who has since earned an honorable reputation by his annals of three Viceroyalties, and an abridged History of British India. A new editor, however, has been announced to take charge from Lady Day and one a total stranger to journalism. In consideration of the not too magnificent salary of £200 a year, Sir Frederick Golnsmid has undertaken to attend at the office on the arrival of every mail from India, to make suitable extracts from the numerous files of Indian papers; to furnish a running commentary, and to contribute an original article on the most important question of the week.

NATIVE OPINION thus analyses some of the answers of Lord George Hamilton to questions put to him in the House of Commons relating to India:

"Only a few days ago Lord George Hamilton in reply to a question said that the Vernacular Press Act in India was a measure which diminished rather than increasd the severity of old laws on the subject. This took the Indian public by surprise and it was thought that the under-Secretary of State may have given such reply under misapprehension. On the 2nd instant in reply to a question he observed that the "Government had received no information in confirmation of the statement that Sir Richard Temple had refused the use of the Town Hall to the inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of discussing the new License-Tax." Perhaps Lord George when he said this, said the truth. But was not the refusal of Sir Richard Temple a grave political blunder, and was it not worthwhile the authorities of the India Office to enquire into it? Is not the above reply of the Under-Secretary calculated to indicate to the public out here, the way this country is governed from England? Again the Under-Secretary has, in opposing a motion by Mr. Fawcett condemning the Salt and the License Taxes, said that "Sir John Strachey has by a masterly stroke effected a saving of four hundred thousand pounds sterling which is a practical proof that economy had been exercised." Is it really the case that such a large saving has been made? Verily the Indian public is not so ignorant as not to feel aggrieved by such heroic assertions as the Under Secretary of State has made."

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* is good. The album portrait of Mr. Stuart Bayley, the Home Secretary, is fair, though the biographical sketch is not over-complimentary. The cartoon is excellent. We give the following lines to the memory of Johnny Cochrane:

Genial and kind to all alike a friend,
He lived respected to his latest end;
And though in giving mate by few surpassed
The great King Death has mated him at last.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE thus indicate England's course, if war breaks out between England and Russia:

"England, meaning business, may be expected instantly on a declaration of war, to seize Gallipoli and the Bulair lines, and to close the Bosphorus at both mouths, permitting no Russian vessel to approach it. She might afterwards more leisurely attack Rodosto or Heraclea, with a view of throwing a great force against the Russians in Roumelia. If Austria then in co-operation with us were to set her armies across the Russian lines of communication and compel them to form front to their present rear, the situation might become a little awkward for the great aggressor."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has the following remarks on Indian Finance:

"It is not creditable to England that every Indian financier has to answer our offers to be generous by a reminder that we refuse to be just. Since 1875 the cost of the Indian Army has increased by upwards of £1,000,000 a year, and a large share of this increase is in the expenditure recorded in the home accounts. As Sir John Strachey justly says 'the fact that the revenues of India are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance,' is an exceedingly grave one. India may fairly enough be called upon to pay the cost of the Indian army; but there is no reason why she should have to share, in addition, the cost of the home army. Convenient as it no doubt is for a department to have the means of cooking its accounts with the view of pleasing the palate of an economical public, it is of still more importance that the distribution of expense should not remain such as to create a constant and well-founded irritation throughout British India."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the epidemic fever is raging with so much virulence in the villages of Guptipara, Shanuggur and Hurrarampore that within two months the last named place has lost about two thousand persons. Cholera is also committing fearful ravages in the village of Gour near Santipur.

WE HEAR that among other precautionary measures, the Government of India has issued orders that the Monkey Point Battery of Rangoon shall be immediately completed and armed. The Fort at Diamond Harbour on the Hughli will also immediately be heavily armed, and adequate measures have been taken to ensure the perfect safety of Aden and other ports. H. M. S. *Rifleman* and another ship from the fleet will cruise in the Bay of Bengal to protect shipping from all possible dangers and watch the entrance to the Hughli and Rangoon rivers.

FRIDAY 12TH APRIL.

A COMILLAH CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the *East* under date the 31st ultimo:

"Mr. Edward Paxwell, I dare say, is known to many of your readers. He was summoned as a witness by Mr. Stephens the Officiating District Judge of Tipperah to appear in a case Golam Nabi *vs.* Mr. Lehuraux and Amu Mujhi. On the appointed day, Mr. Paxwell was not found in attendance in court. The peon's return shewed that the summons was personally served upon the *saheb*. Thereupon Mr. Stephens recorded a proceeding, sending over Mr. Paxwell to the Criminal Court on a charge of disobeying a process of the Court. The case which was tried by the Officiating District Magistrate Mr. Jones, the local Justice of the Peace, came up for hearing the other day and in spite of the long and elaborate arguments addressed to the Court by the accused who took upon himself to defend the case, he was fined Rs. 25. Mr. Paxwell complained that the fine was rather too much, upon which he was given to understand by the Magistrate that the order was already passed and that he had no business to dictate terms to the Court.

MAHARAJAH SIR RUN UDDEEP SINGH RANA Bahadur, the present Prime Minister of Nepaul, says the *Pioneer*, appears to be taking a good deal of interest in educational matters. The subject was neglected by Sir Jung Bahadur, but the present Prime Minister aims, we hear, at the establishment of a college that may send up students to the Calcutta University.

DURING the year 1877 fourteen new Joint-Stock Companies, with capital aggregating Rs. 39,52,000, were registered in Calcutta; five companies increased their capital to an amount altogether of Rs. 3,42,500, and four companies, with capital aggregating Rs. 29,50,000, were wound up or transferred. At the end of the year there were 154 companies, whose united capital amounted to Rs. 7,55,46,500 in existence on the Calcutta register. From the time that the Joint-Stock Companies' Act came into operation in 1857, the number of companies started has been 334, of which 180, with capital amounting to Rs. 15,12,76,900, have been wound up or transferred.

A NATIVE regiment at Lucknow, chiefly consisting of Pathans, has volunteered for service abroad against the Russians in the event of war. Scores of other regiments would no doubt be equally ready, though the 8th has caught at the honour of speaking first.

ON THE night of the 20th February a most singular phenomenon occurred on the coast of Iloile, near Manilla. Three vessels dragged their anchors, there being neither a high wind nor strong current at the time; two lorches were driven ashore, another boat los her mainmast, and a boat going from Negros to Guimbal, with two hundred and fifty passengers on board, capsized, ninety persons being drowned; the remainder were picked up by boats belonging to Messrs. Gargolla Brothers. All this happened at the same hour, two o'clock on the morning of the 20th. The night was calm.

AT THE ALEXANDRA Native Girls School Sir Richard Temple made an eloquent address, from which we make the following extract:

"I do not know anything that would please us better—I say that confidently in the presence of so many European ladies and gentlemen—there is nothing that would please us better than to see many of the native ladies of Bombay coming out and mingling in our society. (Applause.) Well, then, lastly native gentlemen, let me beg you to understand that when I urge you, or my fellow countrymen urge you, to teach your young ladies something of our literature, we by no means wish to make you look up to anything European exclusively and look down upon Indian society and upon Indian affairs. Nothing is further from our own thoughts than to despise this great country of India; and that being the case, you may imagine that nothing also is further from our thoughts than to teach your native ladies, or young ladies, to despise the country in which they were born and in which it is their lot to live.

But can zenana ladies discard the purdah and mingle in European society, and at the same time observe the customs of the country?

SATURDAY, 13TH APRIL.

SOME AUTHENTIC details regarding the strength of Her Majesty's vessels of war stationed in Indian waters will just now be interesting to most readers. We find that Admiral Corbett has at his disposal eleven vessels carrying 96 guns, while on the China station England has 22 war vessels carrying 121 guns besides the *Penelope* an ironclad carrying eleven guns just ordered thither. There is of course some uncertainty about the available Russian naval force in these waters, but it cannot be estimated as exceeding thirteen fighting vessels carrying 94 guns, the British Pacific squadron consists of eight vessels, 78 guns, also to be reinforced by the Ironclad Triumph carrying 14 guns. The Russian squadron which left the Baltic for America last year consisted of seven vessels. Even if this reinforcement could join the Russian ships in Eastern waters it appears that altogether the British Naval forces in the India and China seas are quite strong enough to meet anything that an enemy can bring against them.

THE LATE VISIT of Sir Richard Temple to Central India was connected with the determination of the boundaries of the Holkar's State. The *Bombay Gazette* tells us that the boundaries are to be revised somewhat in favour of the Indore potentate's claims. Holkar, however, is reported to be not at all satisfied with the result of the Governor of Bombay's mission. We are not told whether the cause of his dissatisfaction has anything to do with the actual settlement of the boundaries. Our contemporary asserts, however, that Holkar feels that his dignity is outraged because he has not been asked to negociate about his claims on the footing of a Sovereign Prince, but has had them disposed of in a business like and unceremonious fashion by the Governor of Bombay. The last statement requires confirmation.

DR. FURNELL, Principal of the local Medical College, presided at the last convocation of the Madras University. In his address the learned doctor thus described the woes of his profession:

Medicine is not an honoured calling amongst Englishmen. There is no use blinking the fact. It is the Cinderella amongst professions. It wears the poor clothing, and does the drudgery, whilst its sisters, Law and Divinity, and in this country Arms and the Civil Service, are clad in purple and fine linen, and obtain all the honours. You hear it called an 'honourable profession,' 'a noble' profession, but this alludes to its rewards. *No English Physician, ever so famous was ennobled.* In this country no English Physician has ever been deemed worthy a seat in the Legislative Council. If the English gods churned the ocean for lost treasures, I am afraid it's not a learned Physician they would bring up. or if by chance they did, they would not make him king of Benares; they would most probably pop him in again, and go on churning, until a lawyer or a clergyman came up to fill the place to be made a Chancellor or an Archbishop.

He ought to have added that it was the medicine-man, who paved the way to the British empire in the East.

THE CORONER'S jury assembled on Monday afternoon to enquire into the death of a native lad who had fallen off a house in Burra Bazar. A verdict of accidental death was returned, and, at the request of the Foreman, the following presentment was recorded:

"I have been desired by the gentlemen of the jury to submit the following presentment, with the request that it may be laid before the proper authority for consideration.

"That in the opinion of this jury, many inquests on deaths are held, which are quite unnecessary and uncalled for, thereby involving much waste of public time and money, as well as the valuable time of a high official, *i.e.*, the Coroner. In this case in particular the jury have reason to think that the body of the deceased should have been disposed of in accordance with the orders of the Commissioner of Police. the medical and other evidence proving clearly that death was caused purely by an accident, no suspicion whatever attaching of death by foul play. Moreover, the feelings of the relatives have been outraged by the body of the deceased having been cut and hacked, and by its being exposed in a state of nudity in the common dead-house of an hospital.

"The jury, therefore, again emphatically record their opinion that enquiries of such a nature are entirely uncalled for."

We entirely concur. The Commissioner of Police we believe has power under orders of the Government of India to dispose of unsuspected cases of accidental death without reference to the Coroner. We cannot understand why the above case was referred to the Coroner.

BABU NOBIN CHUNDER PAL CHOWDRY, Zemindar, Nuddea, has given a handsome donation of Rs. 36,000 for the support of a dispensary at Latudaha. The Government of Bengal has conveyed its acknowledgements to him for his munificent liberality.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

St. Petersburgh 7th April.—The Russian Press say that the dignity of Russia forbids her compliance with demands made by England,

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7th April.—Russia is about to negotiate a new loan.

Constantinople, 7th April.—The Turkish troops will re-occupy Boyukdere.

London, 9th April.—In both Houses of Parliament last night, an address of thanks to the Crown for calling out the reserves was moved. That in the Lords was moved by the Earl of Beaconsfield, and in the Commons by Sir Stafford Northcote. Earl Beconsfield, in moving the address, said that England's Eastern policy was based on the treaties of 1856 and 1871; he powerfully criticized the treaty concluded at San Stefano between Russia and Turkey, which he said was negotiated secretly, and every article of which deviated from the treaties of 1856 and 1871, subordinated the whole of Asiatic and European Turkey to Russia. The British Empire was imperilled, as England's road to Asia might be closed by Russia marching an army into Egypt through Syria. His Lordship then said that all the European Powers were armed, and England must not be unarmed. He still believed that a Congress would be the best remedy, but his hopes of its meeting had been disappointed. As a measure of precaution, it had been resolved that the reserves should furnish a force of 70,000 men; but, he added, that if England engages in a great war, her forces would have to be largely increased, and an immense revolution would have to be effected. The liberty of Europe was, he said, imperilled; and, moreover, the British Empire must be maintained. Lord Granville said he would leave the Government to act on its own responsibility in the matter. Lord Derby spoke in depreciation of war, and said an Austrian alliance was doubtful, and that none other was possible. The Lords eventually agreed to the address without a division. After a long debate in the Commons an adjournment was approved of until Tuesday. Colonel Colley, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, has embarked at Brindisi for India. The Duke of Cambridge was examined on the 5th instant by a committee appointed to inquire into the arrears of Ordnance Majors. His Royal Highness supported the claims of the officers. The Committee have finished taking evidence, and will consider their report after Easter.

9th April.—Add following to this morning's telegram:—Lord Derby said that the calling out of the reserves was not the sole reason of his resignation, but that there were other reasons, which could not be divulged, until the proposals of Government were fully made known. Lord Salisbury said that the position taken up by Government was not warlike, but simply one of precaution. Sir Stafford Northcote, in moving the address in the Commons, while substantially repeating the statements made by Lord Beaconfield, explained the position of the Government with great moderation. Mr. Gladstone considered Sir Stafford Northcotes speech was reassuring; but he attacked Lord Salisbury's circular despatch. Mr. Gathorne Hardy refused (query, refuted) Mr. Gladstone's arguments, and denied that England was isolated, and asked the House to wait and see. The Liberal leaders have not proposed any amendment to the address.

9th April.—In consequence of continued Turkey opposition the Russians have relinquished the idea of embarking their homeward bound troops at Boyukdere. The Russian military authorities declare that the Russian troops will remain at San Stefano while the British iron-clad squadron remains in the Sea of Marmora.

10th April.—News concurs that the Powers are negotiating to bring about an amicable settlement between Russia and England. The Commons agreed without a division to the address to the Crown by 319 against 61 votes, after rejecting the Radical admendment.

10th April.—A circular of prince Gortschakoff's has been recieved in reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch. In it he answers Lord Salisbury's objections, and suggests the formulating of practical proposals affording a basis of agreement.

11th April.—Prince Gortschakoff's circular is generally considered to be unaggressive In it no answer is made to England's objection to the whole effect of the treaty of San Stefano. Hopes, however, of pacific settlement being arrived at continue. The movements of Russian troops Indicate that the Russian occupation of Roumania has commenced.

11th April.—The speeches made by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury during the debate on the calling out of the reserves are regarded unfavourably at Saint Petersburgh. Latest advices state that the Russian troops are nearing Bucharest.

13th April.—The Porte has sent a note to the Powers accepting the Treaty of San Stefano as the result of the reverses in war, which it states shall be loyally executed. It hopes, however, for modifications through the good offices of benevolent Powers and moderation on the part of Russia. Germany is actively urging England and Russia to make mutual concessions.

14th.—The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople is negotiating for the eventual occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Germany and Austria have rebuffed Roumanias appeal respecting the retrogression of Bessarabia.

Bombay 13th April.—The *Times* special telegram amplifies Reuter's. Prince Gortschakoff's circular invites England to state her wishes in regard to the Congress. There is an appearance of a tendency to a peaceable settlement. Madame Rachel has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The *Gazette of Vienna* confirms the vital importance of the Bessarabia question.

Berlin, 8th April.—Germany is mediating between Russia and England, in order to effect an amicable arrangement.

THE FULL BENCH of the Calcutta Small Cause Court has quashed the judgment of Mr. Jones awarding damages for Rs. 700 against Mr. Michael, bailiff, in the now notorious execution case. But the Judges have at the same time dismissed the bailiff for gross misconduct. So far so good.

BABU ISSURCHUNDER MITTER has gone out of the Bengal Council by rotation. As an official he necessarily worked under restraint, but he shewed much intelligence and sound sense in the part he took in the deliberations of the Council. He will be succeeded by Syud Ameer Hossain, a smart and intelligent Deputy Magistrate of Behar. He will not join till the next session. He will represent Behar from which province he comes.

WE HAVE received a small brochure containing letters from several gentlemen testifying to the efficacy of the medicated oils and other medicines of Muddonmohun Kaviraj for the treatment of various diseases, particularly of chronic complaints. These gentlemen have recorded their opinions after testing the medicines. The Kaviraj follows strictly the rules of Ayurveda.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications: 1, The Specific Relief Act (Act I of 1877) with copious Notes illustrated by Indian as well as English cases; an Index with an Appendix. By Mohendrachundra Mittra, M.A., B.L., pleader, Judge's Court, Hughli. 2, A Short History of the English language. By T. Edwards, F.E.L.S. 3, Hints showing the feasibility of constructing a Science of Religion. By Rajnarain Bose. 4, Report on Public Instruction in British Burmah for 1876-77. 5, Report on the Judicial Civil Administration of the Central Provinces for 1877. 6, J. Huddon and Co.'s Illustrated Guide List of Type, Machinery and Printing Materials. 7, Speech on the Supplementary Estimate delivered in the House of Commons. By Patrick James Smyth, Esq., M.P. 8, Memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State on the License Tax. 9, Messrs. Scott and Co.'s Monthly Stock of Types, Presses, &c, for April 1878. 10, Practical Geometry in Bengali. By Haricharan Rai, teacher, Hardinge School, Mymensing.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar to-morrow Evening at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Voltaic Electricity.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878.

PARLIAMENT ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following discussion in the House of Commons on the Vernacular Press Act:

Mr. O'Donnell rose to call attention to the establishment of censorship of the Press in Bengal and Bombay, and to move a resolution condemnatory of such legislation without the previous concurrence of the House of Commons. He described the legislation as having for its apparent object the suppression or the official editing of all the newspapers printed in any native language. In the worst governed portions of Europe at any time during this century there was nothing to rival this engine which had been set up in India for the suppression of freedom of opinion. Indeed, nothing like it had ever been proposed. It was unfortunate, when they were endeavouring to set their *house* in order in the face of Europe so as to come forward in defence of right, and justice, and freedom, that that House should be led so far to forget its high mission as to overlook an act of tyranny which at one blow struck down the rights of a population equal to that of Europe. He ridiculed the provisions of the law which imposed penalties on the natives if they libelled Europeans or even Christians, and pointed out that it did not stop there, for the law provided that the natives should be punished for something which fell short of an offence. He pronounced this feature of the law to be infamous. Indian newspapers published in English, which were to be exempt from the operation of the law, were quite as dangerous as those newspapers which were published in the native languages. In support of that view he read an extract from the *Indian Representative*, which said that Sinbad with the living incubus upon his shoulders was emblematic of India dragging itself along oppressed with the weight of the foreign Government it supported. He contended that the law would be useless, as it could be evaded by crossing the borders into a native State, from which the publication might like the *Lanterne* of Rochfort be clandestinely disseminated by a thousand willing hands. The only result would be to drive the people of India into secret conspiracy. The hon. member proceeded to read extracts from what he regarded as the worst articles published by the native Press of India, and contended that they were capable of a perfectly loyal interpretation. They were consistent with loyalty to the Queen-Empress, and were directed against official maladministration. Much the same kind of criticism had been indulged in over and over again in this country. Even members of Parliament had in their places in that House denounced the Salt-tax, for instance, as being a cruel and grinding piece of oppression of the poorest classes of the native community. These and such like comments had been made, and they had been published by English newspapers which circulated freely in India. Why should not the native Press be allowed the same free scope of criticism, and even in the native tongue. The hon. member concluded by moving,—"That legislation for our Indian fellow-subjects subversive of fundamental principles of the British Constitution should not be adopted without this House being previously consulted upon the urgent necessity of such a course."

Mr. Gladstone said he should not presume to pronounce any opinion as to the use which the hon. member had thought fit to make of his right as a member of Parliament in introducing the question which was before the House. The hon. member had no doubt acted with a strong sense of the urgency of the case, but he was disposed to make an appeal to the hon. member and to other hon. members not to prosecute the discussion on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) The matter was, without doubt, one of extreme gravity. He had rarely read any announcement affecting the proceedings of any portion of the Government of this Empire with greater pain than that with which he read the recent tidings from India. That pain would be shared even by those members of Her Majesty's Government who might have had, or conceived they had, sufficient information to enable them to form a judgment favourable to the wisdom of the course taken by the Indian Government. The objections which obviously applied to such a measure as had been adopted were so weighty that, in common fairness and common sense, it must be assumed that the Indian Government had seen very strong reason for resorting to so extreme a measure. He was therefore impressed with the belief that both prudence and fairness, and a sense of Parliamentary propriety—he had almost said of decency—would induce the House not at that time to proceed with the debate. The matter must cause the deepest pain to all members of the House, and particularly to those who thought that questions internal to the goverment of India and the mode in which her people were governed would ultimately operate with far greater force in determining the relations between England and India than any questions about her frontiers and the way in which they affected foreign Powers. (Hear, hear.) The reasons must be very strong which would induce him to believe that the Indian Government had acted wisely, but the question could only be approached in the light of much fuller information than they had at present. Even if, when the proper time came, it was proved that the conduct of the Indian Government had been unwise, that would not clear the path. It was one of the necessary and unfortunate incidents of governing distant dependencies, and particularly of the government of India, that even when an error had been committed attempts to correct it frequently involved greater mischief than would arise from allowing it to continue undisturbed, (Hear, hear) He had no doubt the Government would put the House in possession of such information as was at their disposal in regard to the matter, and then would be the proper time to discuss the proceeding of the Indian Government. The proceeding had been marked by great rapidity, and that would be a part of the *res gesti* upon which the House might have to pronounce a judgment. There was no urgency in the matter, and he, therefore, entreated the House to refrain from further discussion at the present time. (Hear hear.)

Lord G. Hamilton supported the appeal of the right hon. gentleman, remarking that as soon as possible he should lay upon the table the Act which had been passed by the Indian Government together with the debate which preceded its passing. He hoped the discussion would not be proceeded with until these documents were in the hands of the House. As an attack had been made on the Indian Government, it was only just that he should state one fact. He would simply read a short extract from the present Indian Code. The noble lord proceeded to read a clause to the following effect:—

"Whoever shall, by signs or visible representation, or otherwise, excite or attempt to excite a feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government established by law in British India shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter period, or imprisonment for the term of three years, to which a fine may be added.

Such being the state of the law in India, it was only fair to the Indian Government that the House should take into consideration the circumstances under which that law had been applied to the conductors of newspapers bringing themselves under that clause. The Indian Government, in the legislation which had recently passed, had been anxious to mitigate the severity of the present law and, by mitigating it, to make it applicable to put down the growth of seditious libel in India. (Hear, hear.) At the present moment there was an impression abroad that the editors of papers publishing seditious libels in India could not be punished. He hoped, after what had passed, the discussion would not be proceeded with. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Campbell would certainly not continue the discussion at the present moment; but one word he must say in justice to himself, because in the telegram which reported the measure from India the Viceroy stated that he (Sir G. Campbell) had proposed such a measure. He must say that statement was not, properly speaking, correct. He had no recollection of having proposed such a measure. He believed he had done nothing of the kind. He had submitted to very strong language, but was slow indeed to propose such a remedy. The subject was a most difficult one, involving, in fact, our very position in India and was one of those matters which, so to express himself, he had rather shirked dealing with. At the same time, he must say he was astonished that the Act should have been passed with such extraordinary rapidity and in a summary way. No notice whatever had been given of the intention of the Governmet to pass it. The rules of the Council were one day suspended and the Act at once became law.

Mr. Fawcett hoped after what had been stated by his right hon. friend the member for Greenwich, that the discussion would not be continued. The subject was one of the most important which could be discussed, and it became still more grave from the statement which had been made by the noble lord the Under-Secretary of State for India—that the Act had been passed without consulting the authorities in England.

Lord G. Hamilton explained. He had not stated that the Secretary of State had not been consulted on the subject, but that he was not in possession of the text of the Act or of the discussion which had passed in regard to it.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The discussion, though it did not lead to any practical result, was very important; it was a pledge that Parliament will not quietly swallow the pill of the Indian Government. We thank Mr. O'Donnell for making the first move. As an Irish patriot he cannot but sympathize with his Indian fellow-subjects in their present trying position. It is significant that Mr. Gladstone has taken part in this discussion. The ex-Premier has been the champion of oppressed nationalities, and if he lends tongue to the dumb millions of India, surely his voice will not be wasted. We are glad to observe that Sir George Campbell, though an advocate of strong and repressive government whilst in India, has under the congenial influence of the English atmosphere ranged himself on the side of freedom of speech. One thing we may say to Sir George Campbell's honour.

It fell to our lot to oppose many measures and utterances of Sir George, but he never thought of gagging our mouths, and when he found some of the vernacular papers exceed the limits of legitimate criticism, he invited the present writer to meet him for conference on the subject, and asked him to exert his influence with the conductors of those journals, and to persuade them to moderation of tone and justness of views. There was one remark made by Lord George Hamilton, which shewed the utter hollowness of the pretext for the new law. He said that the existing law was very severe and therefore needed amendment; if it was so, nobody complained of the severity, and no grave injustice had occurred under it. Why then alter the law, and put the Vernacular Press under disabilities, which practically amount to a gag? Besides, if the present law is severe, the Anglo-Indian Press would continue under it, and if it was good for the Anglo-Indian Press, surely it was good for the Vernacular Press. Did the Under-Secretary of State mean that by and bye it would be made all square sooner or later? We anxiously await full debate in Parliament upon the Act.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

THE London Press, with one exception, and that a notable exception, has given an *ex parte* judgment on the Vernacular Press Act. It did not wait to see both sides of the case. Like the Vice-regal Council it made up its mind in one day. Just as the telegraph flashed forth the official report of the debate on the Vernacular Press Bill, the leading London papers accepted the decision of the Government of India, and came out the next day with leaders in support of the measure. This was not altogether unnatural. The Russian bugbear had been haunting the English mind for sometime past. Then the late events in Europe shewed that Russian aggressiveness was not quite consistent with the security of British interests. And when it was said that British interests were at stake, it meant that British India was at stake. At such a time and in such a frame of the English mind it is of the utmost importance to hold India with a firm hand. The Government of India in effect says that it cannot keep India with a firm hand unless the Vernacular Press be curbed, and the English nation, which has neither the time nor the inclination to study Indian details, as a matter of course accepts the opinions of those, whom it has selected for the good government of the country, on all matters of internal administration. This we suspect was the process of ratiocination, which led the London Press to give an almost unanimous adherence to the Vernacular Press Act. This is evident from the language used by some of the London papers. The *Times*, for instance, says, "if the license of the Native Press is such as the Governor General and Sir John Strachey describe it to be, the only remaining question is how far it is practically mischievous. Is there any real danger that its appeals would in some moment of passion, stir up a revolt among the ignorant Mahomedans or Hindoos? That is a question which can be answered only by the Indian authorities themselves. If the Governor General, the Lieutenant Governors, and the other servants of the Crown believe the disloyal articles to be really dangerous, it would be presumptuous for people in this country to contradict them. India could not be governed for a year unless the rulers who are on the spot were held to be supreme judges of such matters as native feeling." The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "Hitherto the Government has preferred to treat such ravings with silent contempt; but the work of administration is now rendered extremely difficult by the rabid utterances of disappointed university graduates. Caution-money, at least, might be demanded of every native who possesses, or is about to start, a newspaper. In no other way would fines be recoverable." The *Telegraph* says: "The evil is one of long standing, and has been under the observation of a Government exceedingly slow to interfere with the freedom of its subject; but the liberty allowed has been grossly abused, and has been stimulated by impunity." The *Globe* writes:

> The Indian Government has at last taken a step which for some time past was seen to have become inevitable. Every year has witnessed an increase of seditious writings in the vernacular press, and unless we were prepared to see the loyalty of the masses completely undermined, with the most disastrous consequences to the welfare of our great dependency, nothing was left for it but to establish legal restrictions on such unbridled licence.
>
> Stringent as these conditions may appear in this country, they are not one jot too severe for India if we are to guard against the possibility of a great popular convulsion.

It will be thus seen that the London Press looks upon the Vernacular Press of India as a source of national danger, and regarding it in that light has supported the Gagging Act. It has, in fact, taken an "imperial" view of the question, and from that view has passed the decision we record above. We have already said that looking to the complexion of the times or rather the English estimate of it that decision is not unnatural. But considering that England is the arbiter of India's destiny, that the English Press constitutes the Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Indian Government, that the English Parliament is really responsible for the good government of India, we had expected that the leading organs of English public opinion would not hastily pass judgment upon a question, which affects the vital interests of the people of India, and the fundamental principles of English rule in India. What we complain of is that the London Press has passed judgment without hearing both sides, without even examining the full scope and meaning of the new Act. The London Press does justice to the better class of natives when it says that these do not sympathize with the ravings of some of the vernacular papers. But the educated natives deny in the first instance that the masses read the vernacular papers—how many of the masses can read and write, much less appreciate the advantages of a newspaper?—that the so-called seditious writings circulate among them, that what the vernacular journalists write emanates from a desire to subvert the British Government, that the masses form their opinions of British rule from the columns of the vernacular press, that there is the least probability of a "national convulsion" from the foolish and wild rhodomontades of the vernacular journals. We have said over and over again that the writings of some of these vernacular papers are execrable, but was not the law strong enough to put them down? Thieves exist wherever society exists, but a wise legislature enjoins pains and penalties against thieving, but does not put the whole community in fetters in order to prevent thieving. We yield to none in our loyalty to Government; we do sincerely believe that the stability of British rule is essential to our national regeneration; we have always said that if the English had not come and taken possession of the country, it would not have made such rapid strides in the race of progress; we are convinced that whatever the freaks and fantasies of individual officers, the Government is actuated by a single-minded zeal for the welfare of the people, a conscientious regard for their interests, and a sincere desire to elevate them in the scale of civilization. If we had the remotest suspicion that the safety of such a beneficent Government would be imperilled by the writings of the Vernacular Press, we would have been the first to hail the measure, which the Government has enacted. Self-interest, if not gratitude, should have impelled us to give our adhesion to it. But we cannot persuade ourselves to think that the Government was in the least danger from the ravings and rantings of the most rabid Vernacular paper, or that the ordinary law was not sufficient to guard against any such danger. On the other hand the Government, as we have shewn in previous articles, has not been consistent in its own statement of reasons and objects. It said that its sole and avowed object was to put down sedition, but the law passed by it is aimed against all manner of writings. Nothing, the law enacts, should be written which is likely "to excite antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India," or calculated to put "any person in fear or cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person," or to hold out "any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions." Now, the ordinary law of the country sufficiently provides against these offences, and it has not been shewn that it is insufficient for the purpose. The effect of the new law is that the determination of the offence is left to the executive Government—there will not be the shadow of a trial by a judicial tribunal. Further, it is not even declared within what limits criticisms in the Vernacular Press will be allowed. And to crown the whole the law is made applicable to all establishments which print in oriental languages, in other words to all oriental literature. It is these features of the law, which render it most objectionable, and which are calculated to arrest all progress. The London Press has had no time to consider these features of the law, and its hasty and *ex parte* judgment is therefore a matter of regret.

There has been only one London paper which has not followed the general cry. That paper is the *Spectator*. It is edited by a gentleman, who knows India, who is competent to guage the native feeling accurately, and who while ready to expose the defects in the Indian character has always shown a just appreciation of the aspirations of the Indian mind. That journal thus characterizes the new law: "It is one wholly without a precedent in our legislation, bad in principle, worse in method, and worst of all, we should say even unendurably bad as a precedent. It is bad in principle, because it punishes men who may be innocent without their being heard in their own defence; worse in method because it substitutes for sharp laws arbitrary authority lodged in inferior hands; and worst of all, as a precedent, because it deprives Englishmen everywhere of their right to consider limitations on the freedom of the Press *a priori* evidence of tyrannical Government." Again: "We cannot believe that such a law, more Draconian than the worst ever sanctioned by Napoleon III, will be tolerated by Parliament, even if it should be stated, as of course it will be, that the unjust powers given by the Act will be discreetly and leniently used. No discretion can make confiscation without trial and without hearing the defence just, or render it expedient to place any Press whatever at the mercy of individual officials." The protest of the *Spectator* against the Vernacular Press Act is of great value. It will shew to the thoughtful Englishman the real character of the new measure of repression. A more earnest advocate of England's empire in the East does not exist than the editor of the *Spectator*, and when he says that the new law "is more Draconian than the worst ever sanctioned by Napoleon III," the English public may rest assured that such a strong verdict has issued from him from a profound conviction.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

WE thus concluded our first article on the Vernacular Press Act. "The Government has the giant's strength, but we should be much mistaken if it should use it as a giant." When we wrote this we were inspired with a hope that the Government would not immediately put the new Act into force. Although we denied the necessity for this rigorous law, we thought that the Government would see the good policy of not bringing it into operation at once. It was declared to be a preventive measure, and if the mere passing of the Act would prevent the sort of writings, which led to its enactment, there could be no necessity for enforcing it. It was enough to tell the Vernacular papers that Damocles' sword was hanging upon them, and that if they did not mend it was sure to fall upon them. Such a course would have been dignified and statesman-like. The object of Government was not to stifle all free discussion; it was only to prevent seditious writing, and if since the passing of the Act the Vernacular Press has curbed itself, was there any necessity for enforcing the law? The Government might have watched the conduct of the Vernacular Press and then applied the law to such particular cases in

which the necessity might have imposed upon it by the persistent misconduct of the journals concerned. But the Government has not, we are sorry to observe, chosen to follow this wait-and-watch policy. It has not given time to the Vernacular Papers to correct their shortcomings. It has precipitately taken steps to bring the law into operation. Even the London Press, when it supported the measure, did not believe that the Act would be at once put into force. Thus the *Times* says: "It does not follow, of course, that the Government will put forth all the powers of the new Act. It is not to be applied to Madras, although the Native Press of that province cannot be absolutely innocent of disloyalty. Nor in other parts of the country will the local Governments punish every native journal which prints sedition. They will doubtless be guided by the nature and the frequency of the offences, by the feelings of the local population, and by the signs of disturbance or of calm. It might be desirable in some cases to leave a certain outlet fer discontent." The *Telegraph* writes: "Nor must it be supposed that the whole Vernacular Press is vicious. Sir John Strachey truly remarked that the better portion of the journals printed in the popular language are free from the faults against which the Bill is levelled." It would be thus seen that even the London Press did not expect that the law should be at once carried out. In times of excitement stringent press laws have been enacted for Ireland, but as a rule they have remained a dead letter. The Government has taken the necessary powers to punish seditious journals, but has not seen the necessity for putting forth all its powers. Has the tone of the Vernacular Press since the passing of the Act been such as to necessitate its immediate enforcement? Has the aspect of public affairs been such as to call for its instant execution? We are constrained to say that if the Government was in extreme haste in passing the law, it has been equally in unreasonable haste in putting it into force. The Government might reply that in enforcing the law it has no intention of suppressing any vernacular paper. It simply calls upon the publisher of the particular paper concerned to enter into a bail-bond for good conduct. It, however, forgets that the requisition carries a moral stigma, which an honorable and sensitive mind repels against. Besides, the law is not of a retrospective nature. It does not take cognizance of past conduct. It means that if there has been any misconduct in a Vernacular paper since its enactment, such a paper should be brought to account. It is the universal maxim of civilized law that no man should be visited with any punishment till he is actually guilty of an offence. Even in cases of recognizances for good conduct no one is called upon to enter into such recognizances unless there be a *prima facie* proof of apprehended misbehaviour on his part. Why these judicious maxims and rules for the limitation of the liberty of the subject have been set aside in the case of the Vernacular papers under the new Act we cannot understand.

The above remarks have been suggested by the rumour that notices have been served upon several Vernacular papers in Bengal to execute bail bonds. In Calcutta we hear notices have been served upon the publishers of the *Sahachar*, the *Sulava Samachar*, and the *Samaj Durpan*. The *Statesman* publishes the following letter addressed by the printer and publisher of the *Sahachar* to the Commissioner of Police:

"To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Offg. Comr. of Calcutta.

Sir.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1039, dated the 8th instant, but received at 3 P.M. yesterday. In this you call on me to enter into a bail-bond for Rs. 500 by Thursday, the 11th instant.

The *Sahachar* is a first class newspaper, read almost entirely by educated men.

The editors and the contributors call upon God to bear witness that neither in thought nor in words have they ever been disloyal to the great and virtuous Lady who is the mistress of their fatherland, and for whom their love and respect amount to adoration.

Since the passing of the Press Act, the writers of the paper have had it continually on their table, and every line that has been written was anxiously compared with the provisions of the Act.

The editors and the writers have felt the utmost sorrow that Government has thought it necessary to call upon me to enter into the bail-bond as the very first of all.

As you have not been pleased (indeed the Act does not require you to do so) to say in what article, in what paragraph, or in what words my paper has been the offender, it will be impossible for the writers to determine what will be considered by the authorities offensive, and what not offensive. Considering all the circumstances, I respectfully decline to enter into the bail-bond.

The *Sahachar* ceases to exist from Monday next.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient and humble Servant,
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,
of the *Sahachar* newspaper."

We are informed that the above letter was actually drafted but not forwarded to the Commissioner of Police. We give below the letter actually written to the Commissioner of Police:

To

C. T. METCALFE ESQ.
Commissioner of Police Calcutta.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1039 dated 8th Instant, calling upon me to enter into a bail-bond for Rupees 500, by Thursday the 11th Instant, and in reply to state that I respectfully decline to enter into the required bond and that the *Sahachar* will be discontinued from Monday next the day for its next issue.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
BAHARI LALL CHACKERBUTTY
Printer Publisher, Sahachar Newspaper.

We are glad that the orlginal draft has been published; but we are sorry to learn that it was not forwarded. It was a temperate and manly letter, conveying honest indignation and justly throwing upon the Government the *onus probandi* as to the character of the paper. It is a pity that the letter was not sent in, but it shews the feelings, under which the conductors of the *Sahachar* writhed on receipt of the notice. We had thought that the *Sahachar* would be the last paper to be served with this notice, whereas it has been the first. We have carefully watched the conduct of the *Sahachar* from its commencement, and we can testify that while it has been outspoken in its criticisms of public measures and men, it has always been noted for the moderation of its tone, and its just and grateful appreciation of the character and motives of the British Government. It is conducted by a well-educated native gentleman, occupying a high position as a member of the district bar, and possessing great experience in Indian journalism. He has been loud in denouncing the intemperate tone and rabid writings of some of his Vernacular brethren. A most notable proof of his loyalty, moderation and sound views was afforded during the Baroda controversy. He was one of the few Vernacular journalists who shewed a just appreciation of Lord Northbrook's motives for interference with the affairs of Baroda, though like other impartial writers he could not support the whole policy of the Baroda commission and deposition. It is true that in one or two articles lately the *Sahachar*, while regretting that England did not help Turkey, in its enthusiasm for the English cause called upon the English nation to remember the fates of Carthage and Rome, and exhorted it not to give itself up to luxury, for such a national habit was the forerunner of national downfall. In these articles there were passages which we admit were not quite prudent, simply because the writer was an Indian and not an Englishman, but the spirit was any thing but seditious or disloyal. The writer shewed that he was jealous of the good name of England, and as he felt strongly he wrote strongly, exhorting her to fight Russia. Indeed, no one could read a single number of the *Sahachar* without being deeply impressed with the thoroughly loyal tone of the paper. Its criticisms on the Vernacular Press Act have been very fair. To single out such a paper as the first for the service of the penal notice has, we confess, taken us by surprise. No wonder that the proprietors of the paper have preferred "death to dishonor" and decided to discontinue it. But the discontinuance of such a paper will deprive Vernacular journalism of an intelligent and valuable organ, and the Government of a useful auxiliary and a faithful interpreter between the rulers and the ruled and *vice versa*. The *Sulava Samachar* is an organ of the Brahmo Samaj, and seldom dabbles in politics proper. It is also thoroughly loyal in its tone, notwithstanding its squib about the Assam Planter's ease, which was noticed in the Council. The writers of squibs always enjoy a latitude, which surely does not run counter to loyalty. Was any notice taken in England of that powerful squib, the "Coming K?" Has the Government taken any notice of the late squib about the Vernacular Press Act published in the *Madras Mail*? Why then break the butterfly of a *Sulava Samachar* upon the wheel? As for the *Sumaj Durpan* it has ceased to exist for about ten months. On the delivery of the Belvedere address in August last, the editor of that paper had a presentiment that a bad time was coming, and so he gathered his sails and bade adieu to the sea of journalism. With what care does the Government read the vernacular papers and how ill-advised has it been in the service of these notices is evident from the inclusion of this paper in the penal list, which is dead and gone!

We hear that similar notices have been served on several papers in the Mofussil, and that some of them have now resolved to submit proofs to the Magistrate before publication in order to take time to consider what steps they should adopt for their future conduct. Our advice to the conductors of these papers is that they should make a joint petition to the Government of Bengal urging in temperate and respectful language the inadvisability of putting the law into force without waiting to see their conduct under its influence. If any paper should disregard the provisions of the law, and publish seditious matter, it should be certainly brought under the law. At the same time the Government ought to distinctly define what would constitute sedition. At present the law is very uncertain, and the whole matter is left to the discretion of the executive officers. This is by far the worst feature of the law. For our part we think the Government ought to adopt the explanation contained in Sir James Stepens' Act, which we give below:

"*Explanation.*—Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause."

Let the Government issue a warning to the Vernacular press with the above explanation by way of illustration of the meaning of the law, and let it then subject to the law any paper which would disregard this warning. Such a course we are disposed to think would greatly mitigate the rigours of the new law.

THE LICENSE TAX.

AFTER three months' sleep the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has awaked itself. It now discovers that the Government has saddled the country with a new tax, that this tax "is a violation of established principles of taxation, inasmuch as it throws upon certain classes of the public a burden which should be borne by all alike without exception, that it demands that all branches of trade and industry shall contribute to the support of the State, while it exempts, invidiously and unjustly, every grade of the salaried officers of Government from any share of a special taxation necessitated by national exigencies." Accordingly it memorializes the Secretary of State saying, "while your memorialists are content to bear their fair share of that burden, they entirely dissent from the assumption that trades and industries generally benefit from famines, and that therefore they should be called upon to pay so large a proportion of the annual tribute demanded by the State as protection against such calamities." The Chamber says nothing about the taxation of the agricultural classes in Bengal and Northern India or the increase of the salt tax in Southern India. Even it does not put the argument strongly enough for the taxation of industries. It is disconsolate because the trades are taxed. It enters into a long discussion to disprove the assertion that the trades benefit at a time of scarcity. It thus tackles this part of the subject:

"That owners of jute mills and of steam ships and other carriers undeniably did derive advantages from the late famine in Madras, but ship-owners, with one or two notable exceptions, are not and cannot be made liable to such taxation as is now imposed, not being resident or in any way established in India; and to make those who are established in India liable to such taxation, while the others escape it, is to prejudice local interests as against foreign. With the exception of the classes named, your Memorialists believe famine is a misfortune to trade generally, which is

nevertheless called upon to meet the entire cost of providing such portion of the fund necessary to protect the State as is derivable from the measures complained of."

There are three fallacies involved in the above argument, 1stly, that the license tax prejudices local commerce contradistinguished from foreign commerce. Now if foreign commerce is not established in India, it cannot be reached by any scheme of taxation whatever, so that to level the argument against the license tax is not fair or reasonable. 2ndly. That famine is a misfortune to trade generally. This is not correct. Export trade does not suffer. Of course the export trade in food grains is checked, but the gain from interportal trade is greater. As for the import trade it certainly suffers, but it is only one important branch, which is likely to suffer most, we mean the cotton goods trade, but in a general scheme of taxation the Legislature cannot make invidious distinction. 3rdly. That the trade alone has been called upon to provide the Famine Insurance Fund. This too is not correct. The burden has been first laid upon the landed classes in Bengal and the North Western Provinces. Then a similar burden, in the form of an enhanced salt tax, has been imposed upon the peasantry of Madras and Bombay. And lastly this tax has been laid upon the trade. The only class which has been exempted is the salaried class. We see no justification for this exemption, but if the salaried persons are to be taxed a high minimum ought to be fixed for exemption.

So much for the arguments of the Chamber. But may we ask why if the Chamber had felt strongly on the subject, did it not make a representation in time to the local legislature? Why did its representatives in the imperial and local Councils keep their mouths shut? What was Mr. Morgan, ex-President of the Chamber, about? As for the representative of the Chamber in the Bengal Council, he openly supported the new Bill. Could anything be more disheartening than this conduct of the Chamber and its leading members? What does it shew? Does it not shew that the Chamber has been shamed to this nominal protest by the attitude of the mercantile communities of Madras and Bombay? It cannot be denied that the merchants of Calcutta have lost their old hereditary spirit. They seem to be now more amenable to official influence than even the natives. We have heard of instances in which European members of the Calcutta Corporation would not give their votes independently because their wives and daughters apprehended social ostracism in consequence of hostile action on their part! What a situation this! How painful, humiliating and demoralizing! Need we wonder that natives should lose their spirit in the presence of such baleful influence.

On the other hand there has been a strong feeling among certain classes of natives regarding the license tax. Indeed, there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction owing to increase of taxation. The Government may delude itself into a belief that the people are well off and taxed very low, but those who pay think and feel otherwise. Whether the Government likes it or not, we are bound to tell it that if it has become unpopular of late years, it is because taxation has been expanding in all forms, imperial, provincial and municipal. The License tax has already produced discontent among the small traders and artizans, though the bulk of them will not know what it is until they meet the tax-gatherer face to face. We have already noticed the riots at Surat. There the poor traders were deluded into a belief that a few brick-bats scattered pell mell would secure them exemption, but we hope they have now seen their error. We hope our countrymen will always remember the distinction between constitutional opposition and armed demonstration. In the first case they can justly claim the sympathy and support of all right-minded men, but in the latter none whatever. It would appear that the traders of Surat were exasperated by the inquisitorial inquiries of the municipal authorities. The shop-keepers were required to fill in the following schedule:

"(1) Number of separate families residing in this house; (2) particulars of those residents of this house who stay at places other than Surat, and carry on trade there; (3) name of the head of each family; (4) total number of persons in each family with their sex or caste (the word "jat" having two meanings); (5) names of such members of each family as carry on business; (6) particulars of the business of each person; (7) the places or the principal place of business of each man; (8) the amount of the earnings of each business; (9) particulars of the number and nature of articles which each person purchases for his business; (10) locality and number of houses other than that of residence belonging to each person; (11) the amonnt of the proceeds on account of rent to the owner for each house; (12) numbers of carriages, horses, cows, cattle, &c., kept by each persons, and particulars of the purposes for which they are used; (13) particulars of the use made by each person of cattle and other domesticated animals, and where; and (14) detailed account ot proceeds throughout the year on account of hire of carriages and bullocks, and of proceeds of ghee, butter, &c., of cattle."

This is the way over-zealous officers misinterpret the intentious of Government and place it in a false position. The Surat demonstrations shew the necessity of the utmost caution on the part of the Government in carrying out the new taxation scheme. It should do all it can to obviate injustice and oppression. We, however, doubt whether that object will be attained if as it is proposed in Bengal the whole work of assessment will be left to a parcel of ill-paid enumerators and inexperienced sub-deputies. We hear that the Bengal plan is to collect information about the means and earnings of the assessees by enumerators on Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month, to test it by circle officers, who will be kanongoes and sub-deputies on salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month, and then to leave the appeals to Deputy Collectors of some standing Thus practically the work of assessment will be done by these enumerators, kanangoes and sub-deputies. Now, what reliance can be placed upon these men? Even if they do not abuse their power, their discretion cannot be depended upon, while if they convert it into a source of extortion and oppression, there will be little check over them, unless the poor sufferers complain, which they are not always likely to do for obvious reasons. We had expected that the assessment would be made by experienced Deputy Collectors under the immediate guidance and supervision of the Collectors, but the policy of Government seems to be only to save cost.

THE RAJA OF POOREE.

THE Raja of Pooree with four servants has been convicted of the serious charge preferred against them and sentenced to transportation for life. A full report of the trial has not yet been published, but we give in another column the letter of our special correspondent. It is noteworthy that the assessors acquitted the prisoners, but the judge has convicted them. As an appeal will be lodged before the High Court, we do not propose to comment on the case at its present stage, but we may notice the bearing of the conviction of the Raja upon the administration of the Temple of Jagannath.

The Raja of Pooree, otherwise called the Raja of Khurdha, was in times past an independent chief. When the Maharattas overran Orissa, they stripped him of a considerable slice of his territory, but left him in comparative independence within his own *killa*. This, indeed, was more a matter of necessity than of choice with the Maharattas, for although their cavalry easily overran the parganas of Rahang, Sarain, and Chaubiskud, they could not penetrate into the jungle fastnesses of Khurdha proper; nor did their infantry care to encounter on their own ground the paiks or local militia, who were little, if at all, inferior to them in the open field. Mr. Toynbee in his History of Orissa says, that "when the English took the province in 1803, the Raja passively espoused our cause and tendered his allegiance to the British Government, doubtless in the hope that these parganas would be restored to him. The Commissioners, however, decided to retain them, as they had been taken by us from the Marattas, who were in actual possession of them at the time of the British conquest. Though this decision was at the time silently acquiesced in by the Raja, it was a source of bitter disappointment to him. In September of the same year (1804) the Raja was detected in an intrigue relative to the affairs of the Pooree temple. He was therefore forbidden to issue orders on any person whatever residing within the limits of Mughalbandi territory without the express sanction of the Commissioners. In October, exactly one month after the issue of this order, the Raja's troops—if a disorderly mob of paiks and peons can so be called—made a raid on the villages in the vicinity of Pipli and carried off all the cattle and other movable property on which they could lay hands. Troops were sent for from Ganjam, and a detachment marched from Cuttack as soon as the necessary supplies could be procured. The Collector was ordered, if he could not get them in the open market, to compel the zemindars to furnish them. The rebels being quickly driven out of Pipli, retreated to the fort at Khurdha, followed by our troops. The Raja made good his escape southwards with a handful of his followers, the British troops being too exhausted to pursue them. A few days afterwards he gave himself up, and was placed in close confinement in the fort at Cuttack. His territory was confiscated and placed under the charge of Major Fletcher, who erected the first civil buildings at Khurdha." In 1817-18 there was a rebellion at Khurdha. The insurgents found a leader in the person of Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Mahapatra Bhowanbir Rai. Jagabandhu inherited from his ancestors the post of *bakshi*, or commander of the military of the Raja of Khurdha, being second only to the Raja in rank. Besides *jagirs* and other perquisites appertaining to his rank, the family of Jagabandhu had held for several generations the valuable estate of Killa Rorang at a very low quit rent. The result of this insurrection was that the English were driven out of Khurdha. Mr. Toynbee writes: "on the morning of the 13th April (1817) the rebels emerged from the jungle which skirted the town on the east and opened a desultory fire on our position. The sepoys returned it, and the contest was continued thus for about two hours. At length, growing exasperated, the sepoys charged the enemy and drove them back helter-skelter into the town, killing fifteen and wounding many more. This success was, however, only temporary. The insurgents returned in greater numbers, having been reinforced by others of their own party, and being joined by many of the rabble belonging to the temple and to the Raja's private establishment. Some of the inhabitants of the town also joined the rebels. The priests of the temple openly proclaimed the fall of the English rule and the restoration of the authority of the ancient line of sacred kings. Being thus hemmed in on three sides by the insurgents and the sea, it was deemed advisable to beat a speedy retreat to Cuttack by the only road still left open. Provisions were beginning to run short, and it was found impossible to procure a fresh supply. It was important, too, to prevent the Government treasure from falling into the hands of the rebels. Pooree was therefore abandoned, and the fugitives, among whom were Messrs. King and Becher, Salt Agents, and Mr. Busby, the Collector of the Pilgrim-tax, reached Cuttack in safety on the 18th April." But the insurgents were not left long in this triumphant position. The English troops were soon after reinforced, and they attacked the rebels with great vigour. Confusion reigned in the rebel camp, and the Raja was taken prisoner. An attempt at rescue was made near Pipli, but Captain Armstrong beat off a body of the insurgents 2,500 strong, and the escort arrived safely in Cuttack on the 11th May. The Raja was placed in close confinement in the fort, where he died on November 30, 1817, and was succeeded by his son Hari Krishna, a boy of thirteen.

Such is the history of the Raja of Pooree. He has been a pensioner on the British Government, which gives him about a quarter of a lakh per annum. Although his temporal power was gone, his spiritual power remained intact. In 1840 our Government recognized his spiritual power by an act of the Legislature. It is a short Act, entitled Act X of 1840, which we give below:

And it is hereby enacted, that the superintendence of the temple of Juggunnath, and its interior economy, the conduct and management of its affairs, and the control over the priests, officers, and servants attached to the temple, shall continue vested in the Rajah of Khoordah for the time being: Provided always, that the said Rajah and all persons connected with the said temple shall on all occasions be

gulated by the recorded rules and institutions of the temple, or by ancient and established usage, so far as the same may be consistent with the provisions of this Act, And it is hereby enacted, that the said Rajah of Khoordah shall not receive, or allow to be received by any person connected with the said temple, any payment other than such voluntary donations as may be freely offered, from any person resorting to the said temple, for the performance of religious ceremonies.

The present Raja of Pooree is an adopted son, and very young, about 24 years of age. He is said to be a wild and fantastic youth, and not much liked by his people. Although tradition has vested in him as the representative of the House of Khurdah with divine attributes,—indeed he is worshipped as a god on earth—personally he is not, if we are correctly informed, much respected by them. We are told that he used to keep bad company, and he evidently owes his present lamentable position to the evil counsels and influences of his comrades. Orissa, however, feels humiliated by the criminal conviction of its spiritual Lord, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see him vindicate before the High Court his innocence if he can. The question is how is the Temple to be managed or administered during his absence? We hear that the Raja has a boy about 4 or 5 years of age, and as this boy succeeds his father, his estate must pass into the hands of the Court of Wards on the ground that he is incapable of management. The Temple as a matter of course passes under the management of the Court of Wards. We hope a good HinduDeputyCollector will be put in charge of the Temple.

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

IF Indians wish to learn the value of agitation let them turn to Manchester. For the last eighteen years Manchester has been ceaseless in her agitation against the Indian cotton duties. Year after year she received rebuffs until now, but she was not dejected. She went on persistently making her demands and she has at last succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of the Indian Minister. She commenced agitation in 1860 or 1861, when Lord Halifax was the Secretary of State for India. His Lordship was made of too stern a stuff to yield to Manchester cry; the cotton lords combined and brought an indictment against him in the House of Commons, but he was more than a match for them. On the other hand his Lordship was powerfully backed by Indian public opinion. Though signally defeated Manchester did not lose her spirit. She went on pressing her views off and on. For nearly fifteen years it was a losing game with her, when in an auspicious moment the Marquis of Salisbury paid a visit to her, and from that time a new turn has commenced in the tide of her fortune. The Secretary of State sympathized with her and announced that if the state of Indian finance would permit, her appeal would receive his first consideration. Lord Salisbury did not shew a passive sympathy. He wrote to Lord Northbrook strongly urging the expediency and justice of both reducing and remitting the duties, and perhaps his command would have been obeyed, if the helm of Indian affairs in this country had been then in the hands of a weak man. Fortunately, Lord Northbrook was made of a sterner stuff, and his Lordship declared that he considered the welfare of the people of India had a priority of claim upon the Indian Government. Accordingly nothing was done to repeal the cotton duties in 1875. Since then there has been a terrible famine in the land. But Manchester was not idle. She went on agitating, and now that the pressure on account of the famine has abated a little, she has renewed her application. Although we cannot sympathize with her demand, we cannot, we confess, withhold our admiration from her for her unflinching perseverance. And perseverance has its own reward. She has at last got an instalment of the desired redress, however small. Here is an example for India in the great work of agitation.

Manchester is not of course satisfied with the small modicum of relief she has obtained. A fresh deputation waited upon Lord Salisbury on the 8th ultimo, to urge again the necessity of the repeal of the cotton duties. Mr. Lord, one of the cotton lords, would go the whole hog or none. He said, "the manufacturers of India were fearful that the first step taken would be to exempt coarse yarns from the duty, which would be a great mistake, as the trade in coarse goods to India had been already lost. Lord Northbrook took off the 3 per cent. export duty in 1875, and now the manufacturers in Bombay were free to compete with those of Lancashire in the markets of China, Japan, and elsewhere. Speaking for the Chamber, he urged his lordship to decide finally against making any change in the duties unless it be such as should be spread over all productions. He asked that the Excise question should be dealt with. The number of spindles at work last year in India was 500,000. Now there were 1,075,950. They had projected three more mills despite his lordship's warning that if they were building upon the hopes of the continuance of the protection afforded by these duties, they were leaning upon a broken reed. They still quoted the profits in their prospectuses to induce shareholders to invest." How wicked these Indian manufacturers! They are multiplying their spindles and quoting large dividends to "induce shareholders to invest"! Could any thing be more unrighteous than this? His feeling appeal elicited the following response from Lord Salisbury:

"I am very glad to see you here upon this subject, and I am also very glad that no impediment has occurred to prevent my having the pleasure of receiving you, such as unfortunately happened in the case of the large deputation which attended this office a little while ago As to the policy you recommend, Her Majesty's Government feel the expediency of it as strongly as you do—that is to say, the policy of getting rid of these import duties as soon as it shall be financially possible. That we desire to do, not only for the sake—which is in itself of very great importance—of maintaining in the view of all foreign countries our old, unbroken, and unflinching adhesion to the principles of free trade, but also because these cotton goods are not, in the main, articles of luxury, but are articles of vast necessity to the poor millions of the population of India; and I need hardly tell you that a diminution of duty would suffice to reduce the price of these goods to customers all over the country, which would be a great boon. It is, therefore, for the sake of the masses of the Indian people themselves that we are very anxious that this policy should be achieved. Unfortunately, all those who have an articulate voice in framing such public opinion as exists in India belong to the class that benefits by the profits on production, while the enormous multitudes that would benefit by a lower price upon the articles of first necessity which they consume, have not reached a stage of culture that enables them to make their wants known to India and to Europe. We also feel that India owes England something in this matter of free-trade. It is now many years ago, but you, no doubt, remember it, when after a great controversy, it was decided that corn should be admitted to this country free of duty. By that decision India has benefitted, and is likely to benefit as largely as any country in the world; and if these duties on cotton goods are to continue, it will come to this, that the principle of free-trade will enable India to find a market in England, but will not enable England to find a market in India; and that is hardly a state of things consistent with justice. Mr. Lord alluded to another point which has weighed with me, not unnaturally, perhaps, more than all the considerations to which I have referred. I refer to the feelings which I can see are growing in two important communities whose interests are affected by these import duties. There is a feeling of antagonism in the character of the details upon which it is not desirable that I should dwell, but the evils of which to our common country anybody who considers the matter carefully must easily be able to conceive. These considerations, therefore, make me not less earnest than I was four years ago that those import duties should be removed. But just look at the difficulties that have arisen in the finances of India. We have had two famines which for intensity and severity have been almost unexampled in Indian history; and we have had another calamity, apparently not so severe, which has disturbed and crippled the finances of India—I mean the disturbances and fluctuations in the silver market, which have seriously affected the finances of India. I observe that some deputations speak of an increase of taxation in that easy and cavalier way in which the inhabitants of this country can speak. If you speak of an increase of taxation here it is not very terrible, for though no doubt it is very disagreeable for consumers of gin to have to pay more for it than they do now, yet when the payment has been made and the amount settled, you can hardly say there has been any addition to the sum of human misery by it But every penny added to taxation in India makes a very serious addition to the burdens upon the people. For example, when you increase the salt tax in India you run the chance of making salt so dear that the peasant cannot have that which is absolutely essential for his health; or if you go to the source to which Indian legislators are naturally tempted—though they generally have the wisdom to resist the temptation where they can—if you impose an increase of burdens upon land, you run the risk of making tens of thousands of poor ryots lose that wretched margin of profit which to them now constitutes the difference between existence and starvation. Therefore it is no easy matter to talk of raising this £800,000 by additional taxation in India, It cannot be done. All we can do is to renew the promise to you which we have already made that out of the nominal increase which, perhaps, but for exceptional calamities India would enjoy in her revenue—out of that increase you have the first claim, and we will do our utmost in securing that those import duties shall be removed. (Hear, hear) With reference to the question of detail on which Mr. Lord spoke—*viz.*, the question of removing the duties on the lower kind of goods rather than upon the better—there is this point to be considered—the duty, as you well know, upon those lower class of goods has not been protective—it has been prohibitive. As you say, your trade is killed. The result of that is that the duty brings in exceedingly little to the Indian Revenue. £40,000 or £50,000 is about the measure of the cost at which we could remove the duty on the lower class of goods. I should be sorry to share your despondency as to the possibility of the commerce of Lancashire being raised when this prohibition is removed, and the duty is taken from those classes of goods. Anyhow, that is a measure which—I do not know what is possible at this moment, but at all events appears to be possible in the immediate future. Dealing with the more expensive goods undoubtedly involves a much larger sacrifice of revenue, and may not be so immediately obtainable. But in respect of these there are matters in regard to which I would be sorry to speak dogmatically, because I think the view you have put before me to-day is somewhat new to the Government of India; and I should like to have the opportunity of conveying to them the feeling you have expressed to me on this subject. I am quite sure that they will pay very great regard to the opinions which have the support of men having so much knowledge and experience as you are able to bring to bear upon the subject, and that they will give these matters their most careful consideration. I can only assure you that we are not less anxious than we have always been that these most unfortunate duties should as soon as possible, be effaced, and that it is only the very peculiar circumstances—which every one of us admits to be quite exceptional—that have overshadowed the recent history of Indian finances which have prevented us in some measure from doing that which you desire of us."

There is a fallacy in some of the arguments of Lord Salisbury, which we cannot refrain from noticing. His Lordship said that Manchester supplied the clothing of India, and that if the cotton duties were reduced or taken off, it would be a "great boon" to the population of India. Now, the cotton goods of Manchester were consumed by 200,000,000 of people, and the produce of the cotton duties came to about 80 lacs of rupees per annum. The pressure per head then comes to about 7½ pie, and yet we are told by the Secretary of State that the repeal of the duty would be a "great boon" to the people! They can pay from 3 to 5 shillings as taxes per head, but they cannot pay even less than a penny in the shape of a tax upon their clothing! Could anything be more rich than this statement? On the other hand the loss of the revenue, which the repeal of the cotton duties would involve, would necessitate additional taxation, and as there is no means of indirect taxation, it must be made up by direct taxation, which must necessarily fall severely upon particular sections of the community, who may be brought under it. The result of the repeal of the cotton duties would be this—the people do not feel in the slightest degree the pressure of the cotton duties which are sufficiently productive, but in order to make up the loss a heavy direct tax must be imposed instead. So much for the "great boon," which will be conferred upon the people by the repeal of the cotton duties.

Then Lord Salisbury says that "India owes England something in this matter of free trade." There could of course be no denying that India has vastly benefitted by her trade with and through England. Her commerce has undoubtedly made an advance, which she had never before attained. But is there no per contra account? Her indegenous cotton industry is ruined; thousands of weavers are now starving for want of occupation. Her sugar trade is gone. Her salt manufactures are gone. Her saltpetre trade is nearly gone. And all this is due to England's commercial policy. Even now Indian tea, thanks to England's free trade policy, is weighted with a heavy duty. So it is not all gold that glitters. And now that her cotton industry is reviving, attempt is being made by Manchester to throttle her. As for the cotton duties being protective, that is a fallacy that cannot be too often exposed. It is the coarse fabrics, which India has taken to manufacture, and as regards this branch of trade Manchester's supply was almost nominal. It is the fine goods, in respect of which Manchester holds the market, and India cannot hope to compete with her in this line. This argument of protection thus has no basis whatever. It is a mere cant. The abolition of the duties will only benefit Manchester inasmuch as she has the monopoly of the market for fine goods, and the reduction or repeal of the duties will only fill the pockets of Manchester men. Would this be a result, for which India should be grateful to England?

WHAT IS LOYALTY?

ABSTRACT speculations in controversial politics, particularly in India, are neither pleasant nor profitable. There is a set of critics in this country, who smell a rat, whenever the views, which they criticise, are not in accord with their own. They may themselves write the same things, but if natives give expression to the same sentiments, the native writers are instantly attacked and condemned. We have before us a

curious example of this kind. The *Englishman* lately published an article in which the writer argued that English education fostered disloyalty. We made it a text for a leader entitled "what is loyalty?", and endeavoured to shew how absurd our contemporary's position was. The *Englishman* in a second article practically retracted what he had previously written, for he said that he did not mean what we and others had understood him to say. The *Civil and Military Gazette* had at the same time joined issue with the *Englishman* as to the political effects of English education. The *Gazette* thus commenced its article: "The Calcutta *Englishman* in commenting upon the Vernacular Press Bill gives a somewhat original reason for native disloyalty. Our contemporary says that if the gradual advance of the wave of disloyalty over India be traced, it will be found to have corresponded curiously with that of the influence of the Educational Department. It is not argued that too much learning has made the native a traitor to the British Government, but the *Englishman* is of opinion that the variety of learning with which the Educational Department has plied the natives of India, is a compound which if not essentially unwholesome, is entirely unsuited to their constitutions and has grievously disagreed with them." While admitting that the system of education requires reform, the *Gazette* says, "we are not quite sure that the disloyalty of the native press can be fairly laid to the blame of the Educational Department. That Department has many sins of omission and commission to answer for, but we would not hold it responsible for this. It has created, in Bengal especially, a set of prigs of the "first class classical Baboo" kind, so successfully imitated on the stage by Mr. Dave Carson, but the Bengalee Baboo is not dangerous in the attitude he assumes towards the British Government." The *Gazette*, while it ridicules the intellectual conceit, as he considers it, of the educated Bengali, does not think that the latter "hates" the English. On the contrary he asks, "is the class referred to, sufficiently strong to warrant the Government crushing the liberty of the vernacular press? Liberty and license are terms often confounded in the minds of men who talk and write of the privileges of the press, and there is no reason why a newspaper should be allowed to indulge in treason in type, when an individual dare not do so in spoken words. But the "license" taken by certain of the vernacular newspapers all through a misunderstanding of the "liberty" of the press as hitherto accorded by Government, was hardly we think such a danger as to have necessitated the present Act. That the native press in India is not insensible to the advantages it enjoys under our rule the following extract will shew." The extract referred to was taken from our columns, and we give it below:

"The blessings of British rule are patent to all. Where there was anarchy and confusion there is now order and law where there was constant fighting and bloodshed there is now peace and tranquility; where there was insecurity and uncertainty, there is now security and regularity; where there was caprice and corruption in the administration of justice, there is now settled law and purity. Not the least valuable of the manifold benefits, which British rule has conferred upon this country, is the freedom of speech] and writing. This is a freedom which was not known to the people of India in times past. Under Mahomedan rule, the subject, though he had the right to petition, did not enjoy the inestimable privilege of criticising the measures of the Government, or the acts and proceedings of its individual officers. Even now the subjects of the Native Princes have not this privilege. It is a glorious privilege, peculiar to British rule. It is not possessed to the fullest extent by some of the foremost nations in the civilized world. It was gained in England not without a hard struggle. It has grown with the growth of English power and civilization. Even in India Englishmen domiciled in it did not obtain it without a long and severe contest. But it has come to the children of India, without effort, without struggle, as a part of the rich heritage, which has followed their allegiance to the British Crown. After enjoying this boon for about forty-three years a portion of the people of this country are deprived of it. Could a greater misfortune befall the country than this?"

The *Gazette* made the following comments on the above:

The sentiments expressed in the above quotation taken from a native journal, are we think endorsed by those of our native fellow-subjects, who have studied the English character even under the erratic guidance of the Educational Department. To expect that a century of despotic rule though tempered with much mercy and no little justice, should provoke love and gratitude from the conquered towards their conquerors, is to misunderstand human nature. But we have that confidence in our hold on India that as the Princes and the people of the land know us more, the less anxious they will be to throw our mild yoke over. And although we acquit our Educational Department of teaching treason, we do regret that its system has failed in teaching the natives to understand us better."

Thus wrote the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the 30th March. On the 2nd April appeared our contemporary's criticisms of our article "what is loyalty?" In these criticisms the writer seems to have entirely forgotten what he had written only six days ago. He now apparently approves of the language of the *Englishman*, which he had so unequivocally condemned six days back, calls it "outspoken," and adds, that it therefore "does not suit the temper of the native journal." He next takes our definition of "Loyalty," and is candid enough to say, "we do not find very much fault with the assertion that loyalty is a sort of commercial commodity, to be paid for by Government." He then flies at a tangent and contradicts what he had written before. We have seen above what he had said about the *Englishman's* attack on Indian loyalty, but he now veers his ground, and writes as follows:

It may perhaps be hard upon the mild Hindoo to say that his loyalty is of this nature, (such as the *Englishman* described, it) but it is certainly the kind of loyalty which his mentors such as the *Patriot* seem to inculcate. According to such authority, it is the duty of the British Government to provide the natives of India with everything they may possibly want, including the privilege of criticising such Government, and in return, the natives of India will be "alive to the civilising, progressive and beneficent character of the British rule."

Now none has written so well, so strongly, and so impartially as the *Civil and Military Gazette* in defence of the liberty of speech and writing in India and the rights of the vernacular press, but because we stand up for the same cause, he calls us all sorts of names. We do not care for any amount of vituperation, which he may heap upon our devoted head, but our contemporary's logic and consistency are striking. Then because we endeavoured to vindicate the loyalty of our countrymen by pointing to the memorable events of '57, which shewed how when the soldiery rose up in arms against the Government the Princes and people of India as a body remained steadfastly attached and unflinchingly faithful to it, affording a most conclusive proof that if their loyalty had not been sincere and deep-seated, they would not have remained so firm, or so many of them would not have risked their all, aye their lives, to save Englishmen, their ladies and children, and to support the English Government—because we said all this, our kind contemporary has in store this low sneer for us—"the mistake of yesterday may be corrected to-morrow." This is the way Anglo-Indian writers even of the best class are disposed to acknowledge Indian loyalty. But there is more. We said in reply to the *Englishman* that the tide of English education having set in, it could not be set back, that though it would be lamentable if the Government should shut up the schools and colleges, the people would certainly undertake their own education so far as they could. Our amiable contemporary calls this statement a "cool impudence" on our part. Cool impudence, indeed! The writer taunts us by saying that "some of the most noble and most wealthy representatives of the Hindus, have greedily availed themselves of free Government education on behalf of their children." Yes, the so-called free Government education is not paid for by the people of India but maintained by money subscribed by Englishmen. Apart from the fact that the taxes out of which the Education Department is supported come from the people themselves, in Bengal one-third of the money spent on high education is met from fees and subscriptions, and scarcely a single year passes away when liberal native gentlemen do not give handsome donations for the support of education. But all these facts our contemporary does not choose to remember; and if we venture to remind him of them he calls it "cool impudence" on our part! Then in reply to the *Englishman* we remarked by way of banter that if English education had done harm by producing disloyalty, perhaps it might be said on the other side that greater harm has been done by Government professing principles, which it found inconvenient to practise. Lest we be misunderstood we said:

"This is the train of reflections suggested by the *Englishman's* article. But happily the *Englishman*, we are convinced, does not represent the sentiments of the Government on this subject. Our Government, notwithstanding the Vernacular Press Act, is far too enlightened to abdicate its glorious mission of civilizing and elevating the people of India to substitute the sword or the iron sceptre for the vast moral lever it wields, to treat its Indian subjects as a nation of helots when England has poured out money like water for the emancipation of slaves in other climes, to envelope the land in perpetual darkness, and to base its power on brute ignorance. Its past history loudly contradicts such an assumption; its very instincts, traditions, and spirit are repugnant to it. Even in passing the Vernacular Press Act it declared that its object was the good of the people, though we may not agree with it in the view it takes of its probable effect. But articles like the one under comment in influential English papers do greater mischief than all the nonsense and wild invectives that appear in the vernacular papers."

Our contemporary quotes us partially, and then pours forth the vials of his wrath upon our devoted head. We are equally amused by the consistency and charity of the writer. On March 30th he made extracts from our columns as shewn above to vindicate Indian loyalty, but on the 5th April he sneers at our own loyalty, though both he and we had taken the same view of the *Englishman's* strictures on the subject. We will not say more but answer our contemporary by quoting the following lines from his own paper:

"Just look at that, just look at this,
Don't you think we're not amiss?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL publishes a Resolution on the Dankuni Drainage Works. It says that these works were undertaken as a sanitary measure. This is not quite correct. The project was regarded as an agricultural operation, and so far it has proved successful, though as usual the actual cost has greatly exceeded the estimate. The benefits of the scheme extend to 36,736 beeghas, or about two-thirds of the area included in the original contour line. The reclaimed lands which had before been unfit for cultivation have been at once leased out by their proprietors at a rent of Rs. 2-8 per beegha. The aggregate increase of rent throughout the improved area amounts to Rs. 25,988-11, or fourteen annas per beegha. Having thus determined the annual increment of value on each class of land, and having further ascertained that fifteen years' purchase represents the fair market value of land interior of Hooghly, the Drainage Commissioners estimate the increased value conferred on improved lands at Rs. 3,89,831, and that on reclaimed lands at Rs. 2,48,687, the total value of the improvements resulting from the works being Rs.6,38,518. The total expenditure on the works amounts to Rs. 4,10,129. The proprietors have been charged at Rs. 11-4 for every rupee of the enhanced value. The Lieutenant Governor remarks:

"Looking to the fact that the Dankoonee drainage scheme was of the nature of an experimental measure, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results are fairly satisfactory, though the cost of the work seems to have been much higher than was anticipated. A large area of swampy and useless land has been rendered fit for cultivation, and a still larger area has been materially improved. It is perhaps premature at present to attempt to forecast the effect of the operations upon the health of the inhabitants of the villages which have been drained; but there seems to have been a perceptible abatement of the malarious fever which formerly prevailed, and there can be no dispute as to the belief of the villagers that a great benefit has been conferred upon them. It is also clear that where the people understand the nature and purpose of drainage works, Government may look for intelligent advice and co-operation in carrying them out."

The measure as an agricultural operation has been decidedly successful.

AT THE last annual distribution of prizes to the girls of the Bethune Female School the Lieutenant Governor announced the new policy under which the school will be managed. The Ballygunge Adult Female School will be amalgamated with it, and boarders will be accommodated in the school house. His Honor's address was brief, but the Chief Justice explained the reasons for the contemplated change. Sir Richard Garth took great pains to convince the audience that the proposed measure was not inconsistent with the views and wishes of the founder of the school. He said: "Can any reasonable man in his senses suppose

that Mr. Bethune, a liberal-minded Christian gentleman, who would gladly, if he could, have emancipated the whole Hindu community from a religion which he considered as a sin and a delusion, should have had any affection or predilection for any particular branch of that religion?" Sir Richard we fear did not, we submit with due deference, correctly interpret the views of Mr. Bethune. If his object was to subvert the Hindu religion, then no good Hindu would have co-operated with him. He was actuated by a desire to elevate the Hindu woman in the scale of civilization, irrespective of her religion, and as that object could not be attained without educating her, he founded the school. It is impossible to say whether if Mr. Bethune had been living he would have countenanced a measure, which might insidiously tend to the subversion of the Hindu religion. If we have misunderstood the Chief Justice, we shall be glad to be corrected.

WE HAVE received a report of a public meeting in Krishnaghur anent Mr. Stevens'-transfer to Moorshedabad. We regret we cannot make room for it for want of space. There was a difference of opinion, but the memorialists declared that the meeting was with them, which as far as we can judge from the accounts before us ended in great confusion. All this must be very painful to Mr. Stevens. We have differed with him in respect of his later proceedings, but we must do him the justice to say that he has been generally moderate, courteous and sympathizing, and if we cannot approve of the proceedings referred to, we cannot at the same time ignore his past services. His transfer need not be regarded as a reflection upon him. He has been long in Nuddea, and a change of air is for many reasons desirable. But Mr. Stevens proposes to cut the gordian knot himself. He has applied to Government for furlough after six weeks.

THE GOVERNMENT of the Punjab has taken a further step for the improvement of the administration of justice in that province. It proposes to withdraw from a large number of the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners the higher civil powers, in which case appeals from their decisions would lie to the Court of the Judicial Assistant, and not to that of the Commissioner of the Division. The special powers which it was intended that these officers should retain would permit them to decide cases up to Rs. 500 in value, and the vast majority of civil suits being below this limit, and full powers being retained on the criminal side, their work would not be appreciably diminished; while the Courts of Commissioners would be relieved of the present pressure. But in our humble opinion there can be no real improvement in the administration of justice, until the judges of the first instance be really educated men. The salaries have been increased, but the qualifications of the judges have not been improved.

WE HAVE received a statement on the subject of the cooling apparatus for railway carriages. It has been or is about to be introduced in the carriages of these Railways, the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsular, Oudh and Rohilkund, Tirhoot, Rajputana and Punjab Northern Railways. The apparatus is of two descriptions, the one produces coolness by saturated *khuskhus* discs and the other by producing a draft of air by means of punkahs. Opinion is divided as to the merits of these cooling contrivances; on some of the lines such as the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway the Punkahs are said to have given satisfaction. The benefits of the seapparatuses are confined exclusively to the saloon and 1st class carriages; they have, however, been extended to three through 2nd class carriages and 17 Post-Office Vans on the East Indian line. The accommodation is not afforded to the passengers travelling in Lower Bengal only. On the East India line each cooler costs Rs. 60; on the Sindh Punjab and Delhi line Rs. 50, and on the Oudh and Rohilkhund line the *total cost of working in 1877* was Rs. 947-13-0. We have had experience of both descriptions of the apparatus, and in our opinion the *khuskhus* arrangement is the best. It is self-acting and decidedly cooling: The punkah in the Railway carriage when the venetians are down is a superfluity as there is no lack of breeze, but when they are up the current of wind is not sufficiently strong.

THE TRIAL OF THE RAJAH OF PURI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WHEN last writing about this trial I said that the Hindu world will be taken aback to hear that the representative of the Gajapatis of Orissa was undergoing trial on a charge of committing murder in the Cuttack Sessions Court, but how will they be startled to hear that this descendant of the once independent Sovereigns of Orissa, who is considered at least by the Ooryas a God on earth,—has been convicted of that diabolical crime and sentenced to transportation for life! With this remark allow me to resume the thread of the narrative in order to give you a short account of the proceedings.

The prosecution came to a close on the 30th ultimo, having examined about 13 more witnesses. In the first place one of the two servants of the Rajah, who went to fetch the deceased, was examined, the other man being *non est*. He admitted having brought the Babaji and seen him enter the palace that evening at about 8 P.M. In the next place, the four men who accompanied the deceased Babaji from Damodurpur, a distance of about 5 miles from Puri, in the afternoon of the 23rd February, were examined, they stated that at the request of the deceased they followed him to Puri in company of the two servants of the palace, that while passing by the Puri Police Station, they met a Head Constable in charge of that Station; that shortly after their arrival at the main entrance to the palace, the Babaji was shown in, whilst they were ordered to wait outside; that they fell sleepy, and with the permission of the guard slept in the Veranda; that at midnight they were alarmed by the cries of the Babaji, coming from the direction of the Lion-gate of the Temple, that they found him in a dreadful state in charge of two constables, and that he was then carried in a palki by the Head-Constable and Sub-Inspector of the Sadar Police Station, first to the Station and then to the Hospital, where they waited on him for some time until they were relieved by other villagers, who now flocked daily to the Hospital. Then the two constables, who picked up the deceased at the Lion-gate of the Temple, were examined, who stated in what state they found him, and carried him as far as the frontage of the palace, where his four companions joined him, one of these constables, however, made a most damaging, and as it is suspected, a deliberate statement against the prosecution.

The Head-Constable and the Sub-Inspector were examined next:—The former swore that he saw the deceased proceed in company of the four witnesses in the direction of the palace, and both of them described the horrible state in which they found him and how they conveyed him to the Hospital, having taken down his statement at the Police Station, which was substantially the same as that he made subsequently before the Magistrate. Then the Head-Constable who watched the palace for the remaining hours of that eventful night, was examined, who further deposed how early next morning he found a chaplet of three strings covered with filth outside the walls of the Gymnasium where the deceased was thrown out after torture. This chaplet was identified by him as well as by his companions. Then the examination of the native Doctor and the Civil Surgeon brought the prosecution to a close. The former saw the deceased at 2 A.M. in the Hospital with his four companions and the Police, saw him to pass 34 pieces of pith or *sola* that very night. He swore that the wounds were fresh, the piths dry and that the deceased briefly told him the same story; and that but for medical treatment he would have died much sooner. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon disclosed the disgusting and brutal nature of the injuries which brought on Tetanus, the immediate cause of the unhappy man's death. He stated that during the time the man was in the Hospital he never thought him out of danger.

On the following Monday Mr. Evans opened the defence with a very able speech. He dwelt at length on the sanctity of the Rajah, and the improbability of his having taken part in a scene which involved so much pollution. He demolished the statements of the deceased to pieces, and picking up discrepancies in them and in the evidence for the prosecution generally argued against their credibility, he contended that the prisoners had not been satisfactorily identified and that it would be unsafe to convict them on such meagre evidence as it was before the Court. He set up the ordinary theory of Police fabrication, laying considerable stress on a scratching in the *first information Report*. Lastly he pointed out that a charge of murder could not hold good against the prisoners, as these proceedings showed the absence of either elements of intention or knowledge necessary to constitute the offence of murder. His arguments were that if it was their intention to kill the man, they would not have turned him out to complain at the Police Station close by, nor had they any knowledge that the injuries were likely to cause death, for as in fact, the death was not immediate, but the result of tetanus which was brought about by defective medical treatment. He then proceeded to call witnesses on behalf of the prisoners, all of whom set up a new line of defence before the Sessions. He first examined the Rajah's tehasildar, mohurer and dewan to shew that a *Catcheri* was going on in the Verandah, where the companions of the deceased were said to have slept till 11 P.M., which these witnesses denied, though they were never examined or cross-examined before the Magistrate on these points. I must warn your readers here that all such expressions as "Palace," "Dewan" and "Catcheri" are words in this case, more out of courtesy than anything else. Next, a Brahman was called to Pooree that the Raja heard "Puran" read to him at 9 P.M., as it is indispensible from the daily routine of the Palace. His cook and a servant were then put forward to swear that he took his meal at 10 and went to bed after that. The Raja's defence was concluded by the examination of a Zemindar who swore that a Hindu would be defiled and lose caste if a sweeper entered his compound, and that it would necessitate the performance of "Homa" feeding of Brahmans &c. to restore his purity &c. &c. As you are said to be a *pakka* Hindu, Mr. Editor, so you had better take a note of this new-fangled Hindu Purism.

Then a few more witnesses were examined to prove the plea of *alibi* advanced in favor of the other prisoners, after which on the 3rd instant Mr. Evans summed up the evidence for the defence and took opportunity to argue again to certain extent against the case for the prosecution. The drift of his summing up was that looking to the nature of the charge the Raja could not call better witnesses than his own servants and that discrepancies in the evidence for the defence only shewed that it was not a tutored one. On the following day Mr. Graves briefly replied Mr. Evans on behalf of the prosecution. He pointed out to the Court that the improbabilities shown by Mr. Evans rendered the alleged fabrication all the more probable that the case for the prosecution was a clear one; that the discripancies so minutely laid bare by Mr. Evans were quite immaterial to the case and were the products of smart, arduous, and able cross-examination to which the witnesses for the prosecution were subjected; that three hours of slow torture, which the deceased received required the presence of light, and this gave sufficient opportunity to the deceased to identify the accused within 48 hours; that Police had neither time, nor motive to hatch up such an elaborate story; nor had the defence shown any reason why the deceased who was admittedly a pious man, should have accepted a false story to accuse the prisoners in preference to his murderous and inhuman torturers. He was prepared to argue the legal objections raised by Mr. Evans but the Court cut him short, informing him that if the charge was an incorrect one in the opinion of the Court then it would have been amended.

Then the assessors being called upon to give their verdict, acquitted all the prisoners. One of them first thought that the evidence against the prisoners was not conclusive. But subsequently said that he did not believe it at all and that he believed the medical evidence. This gentleman looked, we are informed, a little excited, and was prepared to argue the case, but was stopped by the Court. The other assessor did not believe the evidence, because there were discrepancies and further that the statements of the deceased were *vague*. He too, nevertheless, believed the medical evidence. Both of them were of opinio n that there was no motive. The Judge enquired if by " no motive" " no sufficient motive was meant" for there was evidently a motive. He was replied in the affirmative. The trial being thus concluded the Court took time to deliver judgment, which was delivered on the 8th instant. The Raja and 4 of his servants were found guilty of murder in what we are told a most elaborate and learned judgment, and sentenced to transportation for life. The Raja looked a little dejected, but took the sentence quietly. As the sentence was passed somewhat suddenly and without any previous intimation there was no crowd and no excitement at the time. Still the Magistrate of the District Mr. Beadon was present in person with a *posse* of the Police. There was at one time a talk of the Military being called out on the occasion. Every thing is quiet now, but a sullen and silent discontent prevails througbout the land.

Preparations are being made to appeal against the judgment in the High Court. On a reference being made by the District Magistrate, Government has ordered that the rigours of the sentence should not be applied to the Raja for the present. Proper bedding, apparel, and a cook for preparing the food are allowed,

SUBJANTA.

10*th April* 1878.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Major-Genl. Kundg Sum Shere Jung Rana Bahadoor. Khatmandu	13	4	0
Secretary, Native Book Club, Sooree	10	0	0
Major Lindsay, N. B. S Ry. Saidpore	5	4	0
J. N. Ghose, Esq , Sudder Moonsiff, Chittagong	5	0	0
Supdt.. Northern Division, E. B. S. Ry.	1	12	0
Baboo Ashootosh Mittra, Perozepore	13	4	0
„ Ramlal, Bhaugulpore	10	0	0
„ Gungadhinath Mookerjea, Dacca	15	0	0
„ Rajendralal Sirkar, Dacca	6	0	0
„ Issanchunder Mookerjea, Maldah	13	4	0
„ Brojosoondar Moitra, Maldah	3	5	0
„ Bunkimchunder Chatterjea, Kantalpara	20	0	0
„ Rameshar Nath, Gya	30	0	0
„ Krishnachunder Biswas, Bagha in Bhaulea	11	8	0
„ Ashootosh Bose, Darjeeling	5	0	0
„ Banymadub Singh, Sewan	13	4	0
„ Tarinee Bose, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
„ Nursingchunder Mookerjea, Store-keeper, State Railway, Narora..	13	5	6
„ Rasbehari Chatterjea, Goburdanga	5	0	0
„ Mohimachurn Roy Chowdry, Burrisaul	10	0	0
„ Benodlal Ghose, Budge-Budge	13	0	0
„ Rammohun Mittra, Lakhipur, *via* Dhoobri...	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April*, 10, 1878.

GENERAL—Mr. A. T. Maclean, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, who has returned from furlough, is appointed to act temporarily as Additional District and Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr. A. T. Maclean, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is appointed to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. O' Kinealy, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Verner is re-appointed to act, until further orders, as Addit onal District and Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck Division of the Balasore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. A. J. Primrose, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Hajeepore Division of the Mozufferpore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. J. Anderson, C.S., an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck Division of the Balasore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Mr. W. V. G. Tayler, Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Nuddea.

Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Magistrate, Calcutta. reported his departure from India on furlough on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. J. D. Gael, C.S., reported his departure from India on special leave on the 5th ultimo.

Mr. E. E. Lewis, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 18th ultimo.

Moulvi Syud Obedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Dr. J. Anderson is appointed to be a member, of and Secretary to, the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore, *vice* Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, resigned.

Mr. Andrew William Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is promoted to the Second Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Raja Harendra Krishna, retired.

Mr. Frederick Horatio Elphinstone Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is promoted to the Third Grade of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. A. W. Cosserat.

Baboo Jodu Nath Bose, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is promoted to the Third Grade of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. W. Sarson, about to retire.

Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is confirmed in the Fourth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. F. H. Elphinstone.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Jodu Nath Bose.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee.

Mr. John Arthur Craven, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, is confirmed in the Fifth Grade of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose.

Mr. William Charles Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhanga, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. J. A. Craven.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, B.A, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. W. C. Muller.

Baboo Kristo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moonsheegunge, Dacca, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee.

Baboo Rakhaldas Mookerjee, Depnty Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, is appointed to have charge of the Barripore Division of the 24-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present appointment as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency division.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Doorga Das Roy, Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery, Dacca school of Medicine, is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Tariny Churn Dutt, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Kandi, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for thirteen days, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders dated 24th September 1877.

Assistant Surgeon Nidhu Lall Haldar, in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Satkhira, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

First Class Apothecary Thomas E. O'Donoghue is appointed to have charge of the Lock Hospital at Jellapahar, in Darjeeling, from the 1st April 1878.

P. W. D.—Mr. E. deGrousilliers, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, temporary rank, who reported his return from Madras Famine Relief Works on the afternoon of the 1st instant, is posted to the Sone Circle.

Mr. deGrousilliers to be in charge of the Eastern Sone Division during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. R. B. Buckley, or until further orders.

Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, First Grade, (temporary rank), South-Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

Major J. M. Heywood, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sone to the South-Western Circle.

Major Heywood, R.E., will officiate in the Third Grade of Superintending Engineers, as Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle during the absence, on leave, of Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., or until further orders.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto „ 25, Ditto Ditto.
Ditto „ 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer*.

TO LET.

No. 49, Cossipore Road, a two storeyed house with garden and compound. Apply to Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Roy on the premises.

JUST OUT.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT.
(ACT I. OF 1877.)

With copious Notes illustrated by Indian as well as English Cases, and an elaborate Index.

BY MAHENDRACHANDRA MITRA, M.A., B.L.
Pleader, Judge's Court, Hooghly.
Price Rupees 2, Postage 2 annas.

To be had of the Author at Hooghly, of Babu Mahendranath Mullik, B.L., Pleader, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and at the Calcutta Press, 84 and 90 Radha Bazar Street.

Notice.

This notice will, I trust, serve as the letters of invitation to Pundits Kistno Komal, Seetaram and others, who were called for by me in November last at Belghurrea, and who were unanimously agreed with me that, without the knowledge of Bedant Saster, and Uppanishuds, as well as the meanings of the Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Saxon words, of which they made me to repeat their declensions, the Adhatma Rammayan could not be explained. They are requested to visit me on the 5th Bysack, by exactly 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of examining a student of mine, named, Gerish Chunder Mokherjea, who has finished his vedantical studies by taking daily lessons from me in the past three years, and is to enter into the Notes or Ticcas of Soobodhenee, and Runjonee corresponding with the Notes collecting by me from Srotees, and that it will be commenced upon the day above-mentioned in their presence. They will find no difficulty to pay for the Garees suitable for their locomotiveness.

KALEEPUD GHOSAL.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Manager for a garden in Assam, salary Rs. 125 and more if successful. An M.A. with experience will be preferred. Write before the end of the month with testimonials of ability and character to A. B. care of Post Master, Burdwan.

NOTIFICATION.

An examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the staff of Extra Translators on the Court's Establishment, on the Appellate Side, will be held at this office on Monday the 29th instant at 11 o'clock A.M.

Of the candidates who may pass in Oordoo, three, of those who pass in Bengalee, two, and of those who pass in Assamese and Bengali, one, will be selected for appointment.

Forms of application for admission to the examination, in respect of which a fee of Rs. 10 will be chargeable are obtainable, together with copies of the rules prescribing the tests for the examination on application at this office. The forms when duly filled up and accompanied with copies of certificates will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th instant.

J. CRAWFURD,
Offg. Registrar.

High Court, Calcutta.
The 10th April. 1878.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Until the assimilation of the E. B. and N. B. State Railways rates is completed, the following are the charges on the latter line from station to station. The section from Raninagor to Chaitangram is one distance only.

	Per maund.
Special	3 Pie.
1st Class	4 „
2nd „	6 „
3rd „	8 „

The Ferry charge is as for three distances.

The through rates between Calcutta and Julpaiguri for the following articles are as stated below.

Tea	1	6	6	per maund.
Tea lead	0	14	9	Do.
Luggage	1	6	1	Do.
Rice	0	9	5	Do,
Beer	1	1	4	Do.
Wine in Casks	1	2	11	Do.
Do. bottled	1	10	3	Do.
Salt	0	9	5	Do.
Books	2	3	10	Do.
Piece goods	0	13	2	Do.
Furniture	2	3	10	Do.
Iron, bar, angle, plate, Pipe	0	11	6	Do.
Do. Castings	0	13	2	Do.
Timber wrought	1	1	4	Do.
Do. unwrought	0	11	6	Do.
Tobacoo Raw	0	13	2	Do.

The Carrying Companies charge eight annas per maund for ordinary goods from Julpaiguri to Silligooree and six annas per maund for Tea.

The responsibility of the Railway ceases at Julpaiguri whence goods may be forwarded either by the Darjeeling Carrying Company Messrs. Bird and Co., or by engaging carts privately.

Permanent goodsheds are not yet completed, but there is temporary cover for goods at Julpaiguri, Sara, Damookdea and at almost every other station.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

By order,
Northern Bengal State Railway, Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, 12th April 1878. } G. M. DRURY, Traffic Supdt.

Notice.

DR. PARUSH RAM AND GOPAUL
of Madras.

Curer of Piles and Fistula both External and Internal by application of medicines only.

No. 310 *Lall Bazar, Calcutta.*

For Sale.

A LARGE Double Cylinder Newspaper Printing Machine, now on view at the Alipore Jail. For particulars apply to the Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. — *Suits No.* 20 *and* 443 *of* 1876.

Satcowrie Doss and others,
Vrs.
Pearymohun Doss and others,
And
Hurraykrishna Doss and another,
Vrs.
Satcowrie Doss and others.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court made in the above mentioned suits on and bearing date the 23rd day of March 1877 the undersigned will with the concurrence of Brijonauth Bysack the Mortgagee on Wednesday the seventeenth day of April instant at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon at the office of the official Assignee No. 3 Old Post Office Street sell by public auction the undermentioned properties commonly known as the Chitpore Bazar *viz.*

1*st.*—All that Bazar or market known as the Chitpore Bazar and the piece or parcel of land or ground belonging thereto and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by measurement Ten Biggahs Fifteen Cottahs Fourteen Chittacks and one Cutcha be the same a little more or less situate lying and being in Chitpore Dehee Paikparrah (being Division I Sub-Division 5) in Punchano gram in the District of Twenty-four Pergunnahs and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the North by the Public Road called Bhareetolah Road on the South partly by the brick built wall belonging to Muddoo and Fazil Kossaye and partly by the Nawab's Burial ground on the East partly by the Mourosee land of Golam Abbas and partly by the Barrackpore Trunk Road and on the West by the Public Road called the Kassipur Road (excepting a Road or Passage about 213 feet and 6 inches long and 6 feet broad leading to the Nawabs Burial ground aforesaid within the said boundaries) 10 Biggahs 15 Cattahs and 14 Chittacks and 1 Cutcha of the said land are held under Mourossee pottahs or perpetual Leases and are subject to the payment to the Zemindar of a yearly rental of Rupees 415-11-3 and the remaining 10 Cattahs and 2 Chittacks are held under Collectors Pottah and are subject to the payment of the annual Government Revenue of 9 annas 3 pie.

2*nd*—All that piece or parcel of mourossee land or ground and the tank thereon containing by estimation 3 Biggahs held under a perpetual Lease and situate in Kismut Nowabbazar in Chitpore being holding No. 186 division I, Sub-division 5 in Dehee Punchano gram in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs in respect of which an annual rent of Rupees 90 is payable to the Zemindars and which is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the north by a lane on the east partly by the land appertaining to the Chitpore Thannah and partly by the public drain on the side of the Public Road called Kassipur Road on the South by Nawab Nasser Mirzah's land and the land appertaining to the Chitpore Thannah and on the West by the land of Nabab Nasser Mirzah and the mourossee tank of Prawn Kristo Mookerjie.

3*rd*—All that piece or parcel of Mourossee land or ground containing by estimation 6 Biggahs held under a perpetual Lease and situate in Chitpore being holding No. 186 Division 1 Sub-division 5 in Dehee Punchano gram in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs and in respect of which an annual rent of Rupees 300 is payable to the Zemindar.

Three Biggahs out of which said six Biggahs of land is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the North partly by the pucka house of Guddadhur Bose partly by Baboo Fakeer's Tomb partly by Ketabuddy Mistree's Jumma land and partly by a shop on the East by a public drain on the South partly by a lane and partly by the Jummah land of Gopaul Chunder Doss and on the West partly by the Jummah lands of Ameer Chooreewallah and Nundo Dhobah partly by a drain and partly by a passage belonging to Matab Bibee.

And the remaining Three Biggahs of the said six Biggahs of land is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the North by a lane on the East by the public Drain on the South by the Mourossy land belonging to Peary Mohun Doss and others and on the West by the Jummah land of Kabaree Sing and Madhub Chunder Dutt.

4*th.*—All that piece or parcel of Mourossee land or ground containing by estimation 5 Biggahs and 8 Cattahs held under a perpetual lease from the Zemindar and situate in Chitpore being holding No. 186 Division 1, Sub-division 5 in Dehee Punchanno gram in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs in respect of which an annual rent of Rupees 84-8-6 is payable to Zemindar and which said piece or parcel of land is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the north by a pucka wall and the drain appertaining to Begum's garden on the East by the public drain on the side of the Kassipnr Road on the West by the pucka wall appertaining to the Begum's garden and on the South by the drain on the South of the public cross Road.

5*th.*—All that piece or parcel of Mourossee land or ground containing by estimation 12 Cattahs held under perpetual Lease from the Zemindar in Mouzah Paikparah being holding No. 20-1 Division 1, Sub-division 5 in Dehee Punchanno gram in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs in respect of which an annual rent of Rupees 16-8-6 is payable to the Zemindar and which said land is butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the North and East by Jummah land of Puddoo Bewah and others on the South by the public Road leading to Paikparrah called Bhareetollah Road and on the West by the pucka dwelling house of Issur Moduck.

Further particulars as to the property can be obtained at the office of the Official Assignee No. 3 old Post Office Street and the title deeds and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of Messieurs Watson and Sen No. 6 Old Post Office Street Dated this 3rd day of April 1878.

WATSON AND SEN, *Plaintiffs attorneys.* — A. B. MILLER, *Receiver and official Assignee.*

DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, *Attorneys for the official Assignee.*

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

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The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

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4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

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Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
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Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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Manager.

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Cast Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No,	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot...As.	0	12	Re. 1		0	0	1-4
Gallons Water, per minute..	4	6	8	10	12	13	15

Hand Pumps No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
	Rs. 40	55	65	75 each.
Price of Piping for do.....Re.	1	1-4	1-12	1-12 p. foot.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No, 107 .....Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

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No. 113, fitted on 3 Legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose ..... Rs. 130 each.

Galvanized Wrought Iron Barge Pumps.

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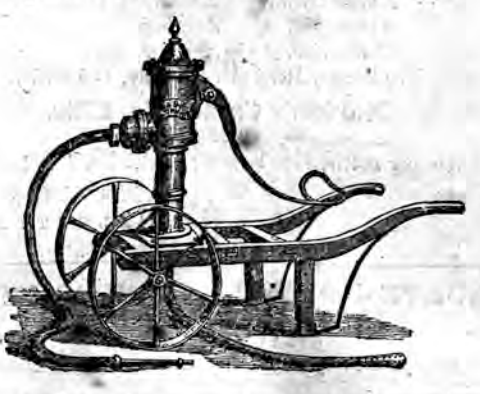
Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.



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The buildings comprise a dwelling bungalow, weighing shed, Office, guard house, stable, cook-room, and servants out-houses.

Offers of not less than Rs. 1,500 for the block will be received by the Executive Engineer Bhaugulpore, Division, Bhaugulpore, from whom further particulars and terms of sale can be learnt on application.

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Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.

Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cash
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Postage and Packing charge 4 (four annas) for Moffusil on each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

Wanted a competent Sub-Overseer with a thorough knowledge of levelling and surveying. Consolidated salary Rs. 55 per mensem. None but steady, hard-working and practical men need apply to District Engineer, Monghyr.

A. V. ROBERTS,
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Wanted six Canoongoes for the Cooch Behar State on salaries varying from 60 to 80 Rs. inclusive of horse allowance. Preference will be given to graduates of the Calcutta University and to persons who have successfully passed the native Civil Service Examinations. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th April 1878.

CALICADOSS DUTT,
Dewan of Cooch Behar.

Cooch Behar Dewan's Office,
The 3rd April 1878.

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BATHGATE & CO.

BEG to draw attention to the following.

Savory and Moore's Phosphorus Pills.
Recommended in cases of *Nervous Debility, Want of Power*, Mental Depression, and Nervous Prostration from over-work.
Price per bottle, Rs. 3 cash ; Rs. 3-8 credit.

Syrup of the Hypophosphite of Soda.
Price, per bottle Rs. 2 ; per dozen, Rs. 20 cash.

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A particularly useful Tonic for Ladies and Children.
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This new Medicine being perfectly tasteless, and having no unfavourable action on the Stomach or Bowels is an advantageous substitute for Steel Drops, Wine of Iron, &c., and may be taken by the most delicate person.
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A concentrated Essence of Sea-weed, and an unfailing remedy in cases of Rheumatism and Gout, weakness in the joints, varicose veins, swellings, &c., and for restoring the use of Joints injured by recent strains or bruises.
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Singleton's Golden Eye Ointment.
Known to the public upwards of 200 years as a certain cure for Inflamed Eyes, Weak Sight, Sore Eyes, Scorbutic Eruptions, Piles, Bruises, &c.
Price, per pot, Rs. 2.

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For Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.
1st size, Price, Re. 1 cash ; Re. 1-4 credit.
2nd " " " 2 " " 2-8 "

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AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR.
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Neuralgia, Lumbago.
Chilblains, Sprains, &c.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 cash ; Re. 1-8 credit.

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FOR INDIGESTION.
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THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

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DEAR SIR,

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For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives ; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others. Yours truly,

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